increasing demand of the British market for sometimes thought," said he, "the

the whole logic of the question is so complete in its force, and the syllogism of it so simple, that I have been surprised how any one could dispute it; for instance, that there is not more than a sufficient quantity of food produced in this country for the supply of the people. believe there is hardly a man who will deny this—that there is daily added to the popula tion an increase of 1000, or 365,000 in the course of the year. Then I make bold to assert that you do not year by year, having this annual addition of 365,000 to the population, grow proportionate increased quantity of wheat.— Therefore does it not result that it must be imperative upon us to get an increased supply of food from abroad, and should we not do this a cheapest possible rate?"

Lord Morneth is one of the Landholders: h is on the snot, and well understands the capa bilities of the soil in Britain; but he seems to have arrived at a conclusion directly the re verse of the position of Mr. Hudson-that the home supply of grain is gaining upon the de-

Sir G. Clerk, who made a very able speech on the subject.

"The experience of the last 30 years," he said, "proved that the rate of population advanced more rapidly than the rate of production, and that this was true was attested by the fact that for a long series of years we had every year been compelled to increase our importations of foreign corn in proportion as we ap-proached more closely to the present time; and bearing in mind this fact, the truth of which was not to be contested, he could not help thinking—no matter how vigorously, no matter how scientifically, the arts of agriculture might be applied to the enrichment of the soil—for the next ten years we would be compelled to import 3,000,000 of quarters of corn annually

That is, 24,000,000 of bushels. But our sa gacious political economists, more familiar, we must suppose with the wants and capacities of Great Britain, say that her home-supply is gaining upon her demand! What says the Cin-

very serious error? The same gentleman, (Sir G. Clerk) thought it should be a question with the House and the country, whether if population were to increase at a similar ratio for a few years longer, they could in all the exporting countries command enough wheat for their supply. He had reference of course to such supplies as thes countries would furnish, with the sliding scale of England still operating to check production in them. Said he,

"Within the last five years there had been imported into this country nearly 10 millions of corn, being an average of two millions per nnum, and surely there was no one who we so venturesome as to allege that the people this country had in that period been over fed (hear, hear, and a laugh.) Let the re-sources of Russia be developed to what extent they might, even though it were to that extent the prospect of which caused so much pain and alarm to the honorable member for Somerset shire, and let it be taken for granted, that during the 10 years preceding 1856, the importation of foreign corn was to average 3,000,000 quarters per annum, instead of 2,000,000 as heretofore—it would still be found that a larger supply had not been brought in than was absolutely necessary for the support of the people; and furthermore, it would be found (he venstanding all this vast importation, not one sin gle acre of land would be thrown out of culti wation, but that on the contrary, agriculture would receive a fresh impetus, for that the de-mand upon the home market would still be very much greater than the supply. This wan his deliberate prediction, and he had not the slightest question but that the result would show that he was a true prophet. He could no understand how honorable members could hold different opinion, if they would take the trouole of studying this question with attention

of two millions, per annum, having been import ed, he means two million quarters or sixtee million bushels.

The question now arises, what would be th effect of the repeal of the Corn Laws upon the

demand for grain? It is possible that the competition thus ope ed, might stimulate the enterprise of the Landholders of England, and lead them to eniploy more laborers in agriculture, so that the result might at first be a check to the foreign impor tation. But, another cause would be at work to counteract this tendency. We have seen that, the increase of population in Britain fo the last twenty years has taken place chiefly in the manufacturing districts-that while the class of producers has really decreased, the other classes have very largely increased. This is owing chiefly to the fact, that while profits ble employment in agriculture has nearly found its limit, manufactures, in consequen of the continually increasing market for Bri tish fabrics, have held out continual induce ments to Labor. Now, if the repeal of the

Corn Laws would impart new life to Manufacturing Enterprise, it would so attract Labor as to counteract the tendency referred t above, especially as the profits to be realized b turning comparatively poor lands into cultiva tion could not equal the gains held out by em ployment in manufactures. But would this new life be thus infused? We can only reason from the past. Various important reductions were effected in the British Tariff in 1842, and the result, as stated by Sir Robert Peel himself has been, a vast increase of British exports. "In three years of reduction of duties and love prices," said he, "namely from 1842 to 1844 the value of our exports rose from forty-seve to fifty-eight millions!" "And it will be fur ther observed," remarks the London Econo mist, "that the greatest increase of our export has taken place to Russia, Prussia, Germany

tries that have imposed the highest duties i order to exclude our goods." The philosophy of this matter we are not a present concerned with; it is sufficient for ou purposes to know, that the removal of restric tions on commerce by one country, while it for vors importation, quickens exportation. The removal of the duties from grain in England will be signalized in this way; so that manufac turing enterprise then will be augmented, La bor consequently attracted, and, as a final re sult, the operation of the causes already giving

Belgium and France, which are just the coun

he greatly enhanced. We have thus examined two divisions of ou subject-the Capacity of the United States, as a Wheat-Exporter, and the Capacity of Grea Britain as a Wheat-Importer. Under the first head, we have shown that the resources of this country are unlimited: under the second, that the demand of Britain must increase to an indefinite extent. The assumptions that we can not raise a large surplus of wheat for exportation, that the home-supply in England is gain ing upon the demand, that she will never in port more than she does now, have all been

Drowned .- Mrs. Bolton and her child, aged 3 years, were drowned in attempting to cross Seven Mile Creek, Preble county, on the 24th

ult. Her son who was driving escaped. Odd Fellowskip is increasing in the West .-

The Liverpool Courier says-It is stated that there are sixty Lodges in Ohio and thirty in Indiana.

CINCINATI WHILLY HR PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. X. NO. 32.1

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 500.

ty respected or more conscientiously preserved than on the soil and in the Courts of Kentucky. A

chundering burst of enthusiastic applause succeed this just and eloquent tribute to Kentucky.

Mr. Johnston then launched into his argumen trging with great force the points above stated.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

The Pilot Boat, W. J. Romer-Five

Days Later from Europe.
We are indebted to extras from the offices of the Tribune and the Sun, New York, for five plunge into war with the most powerful nation days later news from Europe by the Pilot Boat W. J. Romer. The character of the news may be gathered at a glance, by the headings in the New York-papers: "Wartike aspect of the Oregon Question" "Grain and Flour Advancing" — "City of Cracow in Ashes" — "Cotton advancing" — There can be no doubt of the result; and but and firm," &c., &c.

The Tribune quotes from the London Time and Liverpool Courier, belligerent articles con cerning the Oregon question, conceived in about the same inflated, contemptuous, reckless spir it, which characterizes the issues of the war press and war-demagogues in this country .-The Washington Union and kindred prints have been playing the game of brag long leans pagers to the 8th inst. enough, we suppose, and now the English press ust try its hand. The London Times goes nto an examination of our military and naval sources, and comes to the conclusion that it will be the easiest thing in the world to flog us. The Liverpool Courier trusts that the threats of the Americans will be met by the assembling of British fleets.

All such stuff on both sides of the Atlantic s contemptible. The gasconade of the Americans cannot but excite the indignation of Englishmen, and the equally bullying tone of the English press will be sure to arouse the hostile feelings of the Americans. The Romer brings Liverpool papers of th

11th and London of the 10th of March. Indian Corn and Buckwheat and Rice are to be admitted, free of duty, so soon as Peel's bill has cinnati Gazette? Will it not yet confess its gone through a first reading; security was to be taken for payment of nuty, should the bill finally fail. Great fears were expressed that there might be an inundation of Indian Corn in the United Kingdom. There was every prospect that the bill would be completed in accordance

with the plans of the ministry. The London Sun is calling upon England and France to interfere to prevent the United States from robbing Mexico-calling upon the Lion and the Tiger to take care of the Lamb!

The Mark Lane Express of March 9th, says: The shortness of the produce of Wheat, and he disorder which has affected potatoes, may have made the most of for party purposes; still teannot be denied these two principal articles of food suffered so much from the excessively of food suffered so much from the excessively vet weather experienced during the summer and autumn, as to afford just reason for conclu-ding that both will run short before the time

can come for gathering another crop.
With respect to potatoes there is also ground
to apprehend that the malady may not prove
temporary; indeed it has been recently proved, carefully conducted experiments, that the discased potato when planted—though they vegetate freely—do not yield a sound return, the young tubercles exhibiting the disorder of the seed at an early stage of their growth; we maintain, therefore, that abundant cause exists for surprise at the present position of affairs, and that there is every prospect of business assuming a more healthy tone so soon as the long protracted discussion on the Corn Law shall have been disposed of in one way or another.

unguard was despatched by order, as we un-rstand, of the Admiral, to require that the g should be at once torn down. The captain flag should be at once torn down. The captain of the W. J. Romer received the British officer

haracteristic—
"So long as I have an arm to pull a trigger,
"This no man shall dare touch that flag." This prompt reply puzzled the "Britisher" not a lit-le—he returned to his ship for further orders and, in a short time, came back to the American officer with an ample apology, to the ef-ect that, seeing the vessel so small, his comnander did not think she was an American essel and that the flag of that nation had en used without authority. So the matter should he be fired upon from the town.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND. The Standard of the evening of the 10th has

the following:

The Paris papers continue to be chiefly occupied with the Polish insurrection, but the upied with the Polish insurrection, but the amors they contain on the subject are of the most vague and unsatisfactory character. All parties seem agreed that a more hopeless attempt it is scarcely possible to conceive.

The insurgents are said, however to amount to 40,000 men. The Journal des Debats pub-lishes a history of the rebellion, from which it appears that it has extended to the Russian arand that it would not have broken out at the present moment had not the numerous chances of detection rendered further delay The Provisional Government of Cracow were

cting with vigor, and up to the latest authentic accounts no attempt had been made by Gen. Collin to attack the city. It was, however, re-ported in Paris on Sunday, that the Russians had assaulted Cracow, reduced half of it to ashes, and driven out the Poles, who, in their

the sympathy openly avowed for the insurgents in Polish Prussia, appears to be disposed to remain neutral in the matter. The movement appears to have been made with the boldness and determination which are the characteris-tics of the Polish Nation, but the numbers which will soon be brought against them render it next to impossible that the insurgents can hold their position until the amount of aid can not their position until the amount of active require shall reach them. In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday M. Guizot is said, when questioned as to the extent of the insurrection, to have replied—"L'Allemagne tout entiers ese en feu;" ("all Germany on fire!") and tiere ese en feu; "("all Germany on me;") and a report is eagerly noticed in the Paris prints of Sanday, that the state of Lombardy is far from satisfactory. The Polish refugees in France were divided into two parties, but have laid aside their differences for the purpose of co-operating against the common enemy.

An address was on Saturday presented to Prince Adam Czarforyski expressive of the

unanimous desire of his fellow countrymen to place themselves under his direction. The oprise to a growing demand for foreign corn, wil

in aid of the Polish cause.

A great fire had broken out in Normandy and reduced to ashes the village of Saint Hon In Spain, it was stated, the Queen had pe

tively refused her sanction to the electoral law passed almost unanimously by the Congress, and by a unanimous vote in the Senate. Much evil was in consequence apprehended. In Switzerland, political affairs were in

very criscal state. The mission of the Pilot Bo t Romer see to be as little understood in England as at New York.

submitted to a fair examination, and, we believe, completely refuted.

But one branch of the subject remains for investigation—the Capacity of Continental Europe as a wheat-grower, and the ability of the United States to compete with it in the British Market. The results of our investigation in this direction we shall present in due time.

Drowned.—Mrs. Bolton and fer child, aged 3 ple ground of suspicion, of remonstrance, and finally of hostilities. A bold and manly course on the part of the British Government will pro-bably not be without a good effect in the United States; and will undoubtedly command the unanimous support of the people of England."

"The blind rapacity of democracy is strongly bly it may know something more than its gle comment: exemplified in the proceedings of the American Democrat. With a territory they cannot oc-

vate; with mineral treasures they have not la-borers to dig from the soil; when they want, above all things, population and capital—the Americans lust after conquest, and long to for considerations of humanity, we should scarcely regret the signal chastisement which must fall on rapacity and faithlessness."

Late from Mexico-The Army of Oc cupation-The Heginning.

By the politeness of the officers of the Magnolus, only 5 days and 18 hours from New Orhours on the way, we have received New Or-

The news is of some importance. The Comnercial Bulletin announces the arrival of Mr. floor. Slidell, at New Orleans, on the evening of the 7th, accompanied by W. S. Parrott, Secretary of Legation. He sailed from Vera Cruz on the certaing secret service money, occup.

30th ult. The Mexican Government had finaltime. The resolution of Mr. Ashman, directtime. The resolution of Mr. Ashman, directBritis, and Costle Huntly was cast away of
Huntly Was cast away of

The internal affairs of Mexico are said to be ne, and Parcdes has found it necessary to de. House, and other persons out of it, were enclare himself a Republican.

Almonte had been appointed Minister to getting rid of him, as he was suspected of har- been adopted. oring revolutionary designs. He had arrived embark.

ame paper is in possession of Galveston papers his motion.

"On the appearance of the fleet the Captain of the Port (Roderiguez,) set fire to the tom-house and several other buildings at Point Isabel, and made his retreat good to the river, although pursued some distance by order of Gen. Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value.

"The only opposition experienced by the ar my of occupation, was first at the Little Colorado, where a Mexican officer with about 150 Trom the Cork Reporter, March 10.

American Spirit.—A Small Mistake.—It will be in the recoilee ion of our readers that we announced on Saturday the arrival in Cove, of a mounced of conference of the United States and Great water than the covered of the Co mounted men threatened to fire upon Gen. T. if he attempted to cross that stream, stating united States pilot schooner, 84 tons, direct from N. York, having on board a gentleman—supposed to be the bearer of official despatches—who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival in Cove Harbor, with the American flag llying at the mast head, a Lieut of H. M. S. in the prairie, informed Gen. I also that direction. By order of Gen. T. the army opened, and this party was permitted to march through to the party was permitted to march through to the free, and then depart.

"When near Point Isabel with the dragoons, leave to make a personal explanation, denied was a sixe and that Forbes and Armi approbation of his owners in taking

with much courtesy, asked him down to the cab-in—and having been made acquainted with the object of his visit, the American's reply was style of Mexican gasconade. At this moment the conflagration made at Point Isabel, by Roderi-guez was discovered, and Gen. T. dismissed the deputation directing them to inform General Mejia, that he would reply to his message op-

> It is stated that General Taylor's orders are to cross the Rio Grande, and attack Matamoras.

It is evident that our affairs with Mexico have reached a crisis. However great the provocation that country has received at our hands, we cannot but deplore the infatuation of the people in rejecting the peaceful overtures of the American Government. A war will be ruin to them, and must evert a most pernicions influence on this nation.

The Cotton-Planters The gradual fall in the price of cotton has started divers visionary schemes among the planters, who feel that they are driven almost to the brink of ruin. Col. Davie of South Carolina lately addressed a communication to Messrs. McDuffie, Willie and Seabrook, in which it was assumed that over-production was the cause of the evil, and that the right remedy therefore, was, a combination among the S. Army, was at last passed, and sent to the cotton planters to reduce the quantity planted, Senate. retreat, encountered a large body of Austrians, and thereby enhance the price. A Committee of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, to which was referred this communication. rolina, to which was referred this communica tion, reports against its recommendation, which, at the outset, is said to be impracticable. Of this there can be no doubt. It is not in human nature to form such combination. Each individual will be enticed by the hope of selling

are so assiduously cultivating peace: peace and Press without a single exception has exhibited

cotton just now are convertible terms. wided he will give the requisite guaranties, &c.; that negotiations have accordingly been opened, in the course of which Santa Anna has explained his former course, and given satisfactory pledges for his conduct hereafter: that, warrant of the Executive did not justify an order for their delivery to the agent of the Mess of should be succeed in achieving the contemplated revolution, he will then convoke the whole people in their primary assemblies, and retire absolutely to private life. The Courier professes to speak from sufficient authority; possi- tucky has done very well, closes with this sin-

Congress. April 10th .- On motion of Mr. Webster the nate resolved that the President be requested to communicate copies of all correspondence with the British Government on the right of search, &c., in the years 1840, '41, '42 and '43. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Jarna-

gin, calling upon the President to communicate full information in regard to the appropriation of the secret service money, since the year 1825. Laid over under the rule. Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate on the Ore

Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate on the Oregon question. He was in favor of passing the resolution to give notice, but opposed to any compromising form. He held that we had the best title to the whole of Oregon; to a great part of it, we had a clear and indisputable title; but to a part thereof, it was not so satisfactory. He thought the notice a peace measure, and as such, he should vote for it.

The Mortauk, Capt. McMichael, arrived at this port last avening, from Macao, after a passage of 89 d. vs. The commercial treaty between this government and China was ratified and the Chinae Commissioners.

The U.S. Sip Columbus, Commodore Biddle, was at Macao on the 11th Jan.

The piratical attacks upon foreign vessels in the Chinese waters have again become frequent, for the suppression of which it is found necessary, the mpley large gan boats. Two or three leans, although owing to accident, she lost 16 He thought the notice a peace measure, and as

of Legation. He sailed from Vera Cruz on the cerning secret service money, occupi d much occasion eas as low as 12 deg., and skating was ing the Secretary of State to inform the House city than as a Commissioner for the arrangement of questions connected with the annexament of Texas.

The internal affairs of Mexico are said to be laid upon the table. In the course of a commoderate.—N. Y. Eve. Mirror. laid upon the table. In the course of a conn a most unsettled state, the Government of versation between Mr. A. and Mr. Houston, Paredes holding power by an uncertain tenure. the former declared that he wished to demon The Royalist party is ascertained to be a small strate a conspiracy, in which a member of the

gaged. The resolution of Bagby, calling for copies of Great Britain, with a view, it was reported, of the correspondence in the McLeod case, has

Mr. Dixon moved to reconsider the vote by at Jalapa on his way to the sca coast, but which Mr. Ingersoll's resolution had been doubts were expressed whether he would really adopted, and after encountering various points of order, raised against him, but overruled by By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, the the Speaker, proceeded to speak in support of

A debate sprung up on the motion, of which

tee of the Whole on the bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen. One or two amendments were adopted—the bill and the amendments were reported to the House, which without taking final action upon them, adjourned.

April 11th.—Mr. Clayton's resolution calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and Great.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalf of the State of Ohio and Mr. Charles S. Morehead on behalf of the State of

Mr. Upham being unable to present his view

positively and unqualifiedly that Mr. Webster had any interest in any manufacturing company, or stock, or that a fund had been raised for him, by manufacturers or any other class of persons, on condition of his returning to public B

lejia, that he would reply to his message op osite Matamoras on Saturday, the 28th of farch."

It states, nowled, him, by certain of Stevenson and approved by Messas, Johnston and farch."

Stevenson and approved by Messas, Johnston and Moreheadric as follows:

A. H. Remick, Clerk of the Franklin County and that this ly with the commercial interest, and that this provision had been expressly made "in evidence of attorney executed by her authorizing one Forbes of attorney executed by her authorizing one Forbes

tomed to do things by halves.

remarkable apathy. The American Citizen does not even allude to the late proceedings in Kentucky. The Enquirer is in the same predicament.

gle paragraph concerning them.

Ohio. That's the "conclusion of the whole matter," we suppose." so worded as to convey the idea that Ken-

such, he should vote for it.

Mr Upham moved an adjournment at the close of the speech of Mr. B. and so has the floor.

In the House, the proceedings connected with the introduction of Ingersoll's resolution concerning secret service many, occupied much

bly The General Assembly of the Presbyte-rian church in the United States of America (Old School, will hold its next annual meeting in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphin, on Thursday the 21st of May next, and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., the Moderator of the ast Assembly.

Kentucky and Ohio.

FBANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Occupation, numbering 3,500 men, had arrived and encamped on the 28th ult. opposite Matamoras.

The Bulletin makes the following extract from the Galveston News Extra, by which it appears that our army has already had a slight collision with the Mexicans.

"Gen. Taylor, with a company of dragoons under the command of Col. Twiggs, having left the main army, arrived at Point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of transports from Aransas, on the 24th ult, there not being half an hour's difference in the arrivals by land and water.

"On the 4th April. It seems that the Army of Occupation, numbering 3,500 men, had arrived strip decembers on the subject, and which was all Mr. Webster, his character, his merits and demerits, and which was all wind, and nothing else. As a specimen of the eloquence of a Southern clime, the following from Mr. Yancey's remarks, will suffice. He is a hater of Mr. W.

"It is said that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania gave the Senator an election of the subject, and which was all wind, and nothing else. As a specimen of the eloquence of a Southern clime, the following from Mr. Yancey's remarks, will suffice. He is a hater of Mr. W.

"It is said that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania gave the Senator an election of the subject of the subject, and which was all wind, and nothing else. As a specimen of the eloquence of a Southern clime, the following from Mr. Yancey's remarks, will suffice. He is a demanded the persons of A. C. Forbes and Armitage. A writ was produced in open Court, issued by WILDAM OWSEY, Governor of Kentucky, setting forth that Mospers and Armitage.

"It is said that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania gave the Senator an immense discharge of bile, with stomach an immense discharge of bile, with stomach an immense discharge of bile, with stomach and and water.

"On the Ath ult. He was a configure to the examined and dealt with active and the persons of A. C. Forbes and Armitage.

A writ was produced in open Court, issued by WILDAM OWSEY, Governor of Kentucky, setting forth that Mos is a hater of Mr. W.

"It is said that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania got a 'scarifying.' I say that the gentleman from Pensylvania gave the Senator an emetic, and its operation has thrown off his stomach an immense discharge of bile, with which he has plentifully bespattered the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Yet he still survives, and does not seem much the worse for the infliction. It might be a just conclusion, from the vast amount of bile thrown up, that the Senator's system could not have been in a lithy state."

The writ bore the Sheriff's return that it had been cally executed on said Forbes and Armitage, who were then present in Court in custody of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. William Johnston appeared on behalt of the Chicago of the Sheriff.

Mr. Morehead read the statute of 1820, and waiv d all technicality touching the points of indictionent, affidavits and identity. Mr. Johnston would take no technical advanta

ges; but he desired a fair investigation which should in good laith respect the rights and dignity of Ohio and Kennicky, and the result of which, be

persons, on condition of his returning to public life. He stated, however, that an annuity for The substance of the evidence, as taken by Mi

of their grateful sense of his valuable services to the country."

Mr. Yancey, being of a very inquisitive turn, wanted to know what the sum amounted to.

Mr. W. could not satisfy his curiosity, but the people of Boston he said, were not accustomed to the country country country before he fled, but do to things by helves.

m report when he fled, but how or with whor

mr. W. thought the remarkable inquisition carried on for some days into the private affairs of gentlemen, very "disgusting."

Mr. Yancey thought the subject indeed "disgusting, sir, which is the disgust arising from a sickening review of disgusting public acts."

And so this momentous question terminated. The bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, with the amendment providing that the officers should be selected from the present U. men, with the amendment providing that the officers should be selected from the present U. S. Army, was at last passed, and sent to the Senate.

Several private bills were then passed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Press of the Free States—The Press of the Slave States.

Whenever the pretensions or interests, real or supposed of the slave States in relation to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in relation to to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in relation to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in relation to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery, are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection to Slavery are drawn in question, the Press of the States in selection the pression of the States in the Stat

is stream of the control of the stream of the control of the contr

as very much enraged on account of Jerry, as very much enraged on account of Jerry, as yery much enraged on account of Jerry, as yery much been hired to Allgaier, a gamboler, who kept a house in Covington; but he delivered Jerry to Mrs. Brown at my lather's. Allgaier was bound not to carry Jerry out of the State. I never heard any thing said in the tamily about his having been out of the State. Mrs. Brown had other children by her first husband, besides Thomoster Children by her first husband, h

ESDAY APRIL 22, 1846.

| WHOLE NO. 500. | The problem of scale will say the first of the property of loans that the atmost respect of the property of loans that the atmost respect of the property of loans that the atmost respect of the property of loans the proper

al weeks after Allgaier returned him, to go for his clothes, which was granted. The permission was given to go to the place where he had been with Allgaier. The letter written by my son Owen to Allgaier was directed to Cincinnati.

Mr. Johnston admitted that Armitage acted in conjunction with Forbes in arresting and delivering Jerry to his claiments.

The Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the Court resumed the case. Mr. Morehead opened the argument, stating his points, as follows:

1. Under the peculiar writ issued by the Governor of Kentucky, and under which Forbes and Armitage were now before the court, the only inquiries which could be made were, is Jerry a slavel and had Forbes and Armitage the authority of the owner or her approbation for his recapture?

Mr. Johnston replied, traversing the grounds of Mr. Morehead, and urging the following positions in support of the demand of the Governor of Ohio for the fugitives, Forbes and Armitage:

1. The Kentucky statute of 1820 is at variance with the Constitution of the Haited States and the Mr. Johnston then launched into his argument, urging with great force the points above stated.— In conclusion, he thanked the Court for the indulgence and facilities granted him, vacating all other business for his accommodation and tendering every means in its power to dispatch his mission.— The authorities had received him promptly and respectfully, and the citizens had displayed not merely the civility due a stranger, but the courtesy and kindness due to a brother of the Union. For all this, he felt he owed an expression of his hearty gratitude; and, whatever other message the re-

ty gratitude; and, whatever other message the re-sult of the deliberation of the Court might require him to bear back to the authorities of Ohio, he Law of Congress of 1793 and void. 2. If the statute of 1820 be void, the Court has iction only of the question of identity unde ne statute of 1815. If the statute of 1820 be valid, and the Court has

him to bear back to the authorities of Ohio, he would feel it a duty, which he would execute with the liveliest pleasure, to tell them that he had discussed the subject of slavery, in the capital of Kentucky, with boldness and safety, surrounded by slaveholders who treated him with the utmost consideration and respect. He sat down amidst a storm of hearty cheers. But while Mr. Johnston was thus courteously treated here, all the community will attest that he executed his mission for the State of Ohio, with exceeding ability and judgment. The positions he maintained as presented above in brief, were elaborated by argument and supported by reference to authorities and decisions. Is Jerry a slave and the property of any one 1. Is Jerry a stave and the property of any one?
2. Who is his owner?
3. Did Forbes and Armitage act as the agents or with the approbation of the owner?
The second point is conceded, for if Jerry be a slave, Mrs. Long respresenting in her own right, and as administrative of her deceased husband, 26-27ths of Jerry, for the purposes of this case may be considered the owner. be considered the owner.
The third point is conceded also as to Forbes, but insisted on as to Armitage, because there is no proof of the express approbation of the owner as to

m.
The main question is upon the first point. Was erry a slave at the time Forbes and Armitage aid d in serving him at Columbus?

T. Slavery is contrary to the law of nature, contary to the law of nations, and exists only b

be can never again be reduced to slavery; not even by his own act; because the right of Freedom is

rond the line by a bailee to whom he was hired; i no is carried over in the relation of a slave, even by a person having a temporary dominion over him he becomee ipso facto tree, and the owner has his he becomes ipso facto tree, and the owner has his right of action against the bailee for the loss of his services. The law governing chattels does not apply to property in human beings. God gave man dominion over, and property in the beasts of the field, &c., but the property in man he reserved to himself. The property in animals is natural and binding every where; that in man is conventional, municipal, local, and to be kept within the liberal meaning of the written law.

In answer to the positions of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Morehead continued:

1st. Phat the question of the constitutionality of the said Circuit Judge may proceed by proper and legal testimony, to enquire into the matter, so far as shall be necessary to ascertain the

Morehead continued:

1st. That the question of the constitutionality of the Kentucky act of 1820, could not arise in this roceeding. In ordinary cases, the question is perage exclusively an executive one except as to the individual of the said Forbes and Armitage, and their guilt or innocence in the premises, according to the statute of Kentucky, 27th January, A. D. 1820, in relation to fugitives from justice; and if they, the persons mentioned in this my warrant. ingle inquiry of identity. In this case the Gover-nor of kentucky had issued his writ in obcdience to the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, in con-ormity with the act of 1820; and this court had othing to do but to make the inquiries directed by he writ. If the act of 1820 be at variance with the constitution of the United States, and the law of Constitution of the United States, and the law of Congress passed in pursuance thereol, the Governor might have disregarded it and issued his writ as in ordinary cases, and this court, it may be conceeded, would be compelled to obey the Executive mandate upon proof of identity alone. But there is no Executive mandate to deliver these persons to the agent of the State of Ohio, unless it is ascertained that Jerry is a free man, or that they acted without the authority or approbation of the owner. The alleged fugitives cannot be delivered up under this with without the preliminary inquiries discrete.

with according to law," &c. &c.

2. Is Jerry a slave?

pect bearing upon the foregoing state of case have been argued with great zeal and distiguished ability by the gentleman representing the State of Ohio, and the counsel retained by the prisoners, and I regret that the necessity for an immediate decision, and the other duties of the court, now in session, prevent me from presenting and noticing in detail the various positions respectively taken, to illustrate and sustain the points so fully and ably debated by

It is urged in substance by the counsel for the State of Ohio:

1. That the Statute of 1820 of Kentucky, is at variance with the Constitution of the United States, and the Law of Congress of 1793,

and discretion of the Executive cognizance, that they were excepted out of the State habeas corpus act of South Carolina, by the operation of the Constitution and Laws and of the United States. And when certain persons were brought up before a Judge of that State, by habeas corpus, who were under arrest by order of the Executive of South Carolina, for the purpose of being tive of South Carolina, for the purpose of being lelivered to an agent of the Executive of New York, who had demanded them a from justice in that State, their dis demanded them as fugitives moved on various grounds; but the Judge deci-ded that he had no power or authority to discharge the prisoners; or in any way whatever to interfere with the mandate of the Executive

See Sergeant's Constitutional Law, page 395. The act of Kentucky, approved 27th January, 1820, in relation to fugitives from justice, imposes restrictions upon the delivery of fugitives by the Executive, which restrictions are not found in the act of Congress of 1793, and it must rest with the Executive to decide wheth-er he will recognize those restrictions as bind-ing on him, or whether, disregarding the said act, he will direct an unconditional delivery of

the prisoners.

The Executive has directed the prisoners to be delivered up on condition that they are not within the restriction of the act of 1820. Should I, by my mandate, direct them to be delivered to the agent of Ohio upon any other terms than those prescribed by the Executive, I would not only be exercising Executive power, but would be exercising the same in direct hostility to the will of the Executive.

the State of Ohio, with exceeding ability and judg-ment. The positions he maintained as presented above in brief, were elaborated by argument and supported by reference to authorities and decisions, which he will no doubt cite in his official report. Mr. Morehead replied with great energy and elo-quence. He paid a merited tribute to the ingenui-ty and ability with which the representative of Ohio had executed his duty in the premises. He then fortified his positions by argument and authorities, and especially by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Graham vs. Strader, rill of the Executive.

As ancillary to the action of the Executive,

Jerry a slave at the time Forkes and Armitage aided in serzing him at Columbus?

1. Slavery is contrary to the law of nations, and exists only by force of the municipal law of the land.

2. Slavery is strictly local and confined within the territorial limits of the State where it is sanctioned, and cannot follow the ligitive beyond those limits, except by positive law binding on both sides of the line.

3. The only law varying these great principles of natural and international law, is that to be found, 1st in the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the North Western Territory; 2d in the Constitution of the United States, and 3d in the son structure of the United States, and 5d in the son structure of the United States, and the owner or owners of tugitive slaves by the Constitution of the United States, and the owner of tugit it vessaves by the Constitution of the United States, and the owner of tugit it vessaves by the Constitution of the United States and the case of Graham vs. Strader, As ancillary to the action of the Executive, As an cillary to the action of the Executive, As an cillary to the action of the Executive, As an cillary to the action of the Executive, As an cillary to the action of the Executive, As an cillary to the action of the United States and As an cillary to the action of the United States and As an cillary to the action of the United States and Amitage, it having been conclusively established by the ferein and especially by the recent decision of the United States and Amitage, it having been conclusively established by the ferein decision and the law of States. The case of Graham vs. Strader, As ancillary to the action of Appeals in the case of Graham vs. Strader, As ancillary to the action of Appeals in the case of Graham vs. Strader, As ancillary to the action of Appeals in the case of Graham vs. Strader, As ancillary to the action of Appeals in the case of Graham vs. Strader, As ancillary to the action of teloquence; which drew down the loudest litts of the spectators.

Lwo anist give way to the fueld decision of this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth, upon such requisition being made according to law, to issue his war-Monday, April 13, 1846. Opinion of the Court.

Alexander C. Forbes, and Jacob Armitage. ant to the Sheriff of the county where such supposed fugitive may reside, if he has a known place of residence, requiring him to take into aving been arrested by the Sheriff of Frank in county under a warrant from the Executive, were brought before me in pursuance of the mandate thereof. The warrant, after reciting custody such supposed fugitive or fugitives from justice, as are named in such warrant and indictment, and bring him, her or them before a Circuit Judge; and if the Circuit Judge shall that they had been demanded by the Governor of Ohio, as persons charged by affidavit before Alexander Patton, a Justice of the Peace of be of opinion that the person or persons named in such warrant and indictment, are the owner Franklin county, Ohio, with seizing upon and Franklin county, Ohio, with seizing upon and by violence keeping in restraint with intent to transport out of the State of Ohio, one Jeremiah Finney, said to be a free man of Ohio, but claimed as a slave of Kentucky, directed the said Sheriff to "apprehend and arrest the said Alexander C. Forbes, and Jacob Armitage, and upon their apprehension to bring them before some Circuit Judge of this Commonwealth, that the person of the stave or slaves armed in such agent, or by the approbation of the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, it shall be the duty of the Judge to discharge the person of custody.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the Judge shall be of opinion that the person or versons taken into custody by virtue of the Go-

persons taken into custody by virtue of the Governor's warrant, is not the owner or owners of the slave or slaves, in the indictment found identity of the said Forbes and Armitage, and their guilt or innocence in the premises, ac. ary, A. D. 1820, in relation to fugitives from justice; and if they, the persons mentioned in this my warrant, be identified as offenders against the laws of Ohio, and be found not entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Judge to remand such person or necessity. against the laws of Onio, and be found not en-titled to the benefit of the provisions of the said act of 1820, that the said Judge may order to the laws now in force on that subject.

inder the act. Esq., who has been duly authorized, by the Go-1. The identity of the prisoners.
2. Was Jerry an escaping slave? vernor of the State of Ohio, to receive and convey the said Alexander C. Forbes, and Jacob Armitage, to the State of Ohio, to be dealt 3. If Jerry was an escepting slave, did the prisoners remove him from Ohio, as the author-ized agents, or by the approbation of his The facts proved upon the enquiry, were su b stantially these:

Three questions are embraced in the enquiry

The identity of the prisoners, as the persons demanded, is admitted. The proof is satisfactory that Forbes acted under a regular and du of Hezekiah Brown, of a colored woman named Rose. This woman and Jerry were held by Brown, not in his own right, but as the propvau:henticated power of attorney from Mrs Brown, not in his own right, but as the proping of his wife; Rose having belonged to a
former husband by the name of Long, by whom,
previous to her marriago with Brown, she had
eight or nine children, amongst others, Thomas
Long. In the last will and testament of Hezekiah Brown, he loaned to his wife a number of
as made
erritori.

Brown, not in his own right, but as the propity au.henticated power of attorney rom him and
in stance; and a just construction of the
act must regard Armitage when thus acting, as
acting under and by virtue of the power of
tatorney and with the approbation of MrLong.

It remains to enquire whether Jerry, at the
articles of property, real and personal, and
or of his graphical power of attorney from him and
in the proposition of the
act must regard Armitage when thus acting, as
acting under and by virtue of the power of
tatorney and with the approbation of MrLong.

It remains to enquire whether Jerry, at the

kinh Brown, he loaned to his wife a number of articles of property, real and personal, and amongst other things the boy Jerry, to be held during her natural life, and after her death to go to her heirs. After the death of Brown, his Executors, Henry Brown, and John D. Rich ardson, executed a paper relinquishing to Mrs. Brown, who survived her husband, all claim on the part of Brown's estate to the boy Jerry, and declaring that they knew him to be her property, and part of her former husband's active. Thomas Long, one of Mrs. Brown's sons by her former husband, purchased in his life time the interests of all the other heirs except three, and died, leaving Bathsheba Long his widow, who administered upon his estate, and purchased in her own right the remaining interests of the other heirs, except the third of one share, which is outstanding. Mrs. Long has settled up and made distribution of all her husband's estate except Jerry. One of her settled up and made distribution of all her husband's estate except Jerry. One of her shubshand's estate except Jerry. One of her husband's estate except Jerry was born a slave. He was expressly inhibited from removing him from the long. It remains to enquire whether Jerry, at the time of his removal from Ohio was a fugitive slave. It is true, this question must be tested by the paramount law of the land, and did the evidence exhibit a case of first impression, everty and should be derived from, and respect shown to the adjudications of our sister States, in ascertaining what the law is upon the case as stated. But when the question must be tested by the should be derived from, and respect to the head when the land, and did the evidence exhibit a case of first impression, everty and should be derived from, and respect to the head w children is still a minor.

Sixteen or seventeen years ago, Mrs. Brown, after her husband's death, hired the boy Jerry, to a gambler by the name of Allgaier, who represented that he was going to work him on a farm in Woodford county, Kentucky; with a deen steller by the respective of the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky. The act of Allgaier in tational to the rights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than if he had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than it had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than it had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than it had been taken there by a mere trespasser, or add hen grights of his owner than it had been taken there by a mere trespasser.

Allgaier took Jerry to the State of Ohio, and kept him in his services there for six months, when learning the fact, Mrs. Long who held the remainder in Jerry, wrote Allgaier a letter Allgaier took Jerry to the State of Onio, and kept him in his services there for six months; when learning the fact, Mrs. Long who held the remainder in Jerry, wrote Allgaier a letter directed to him at Cincinnati, requiring him to return Jerry immediately; and threatening to sue him if he did not comply, upon which Allgaier returned him to his mistress, Mrs. Brown, who was still living, but is now deceased. A few weeks after, Jerry asked permission to rethat the parties to that instrument ever intended that the right of service should, under such circumstances, be lost to the owner, and his power of reclamation cease. But the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Graham vs. who was still living, but is now deceased. As fow weeks after, Jerry asked permission to resturn to his last place of residence for his clothes, which his mistress gave him, and he went away and never returned till he came back in custody of Forbes and Armitage. Mrs. Brown advertised him as a runaway slave, and offered a reward for his apprehension; and since then, knowing that he was in the State of Ohio, Mrs. Long has given three different powers of attorney, at different times, to different persons, to bring him back, but always failed. A short time ago, she, Mrs. Long, executed regular times ago, she ago the time times ago, she ago the time times ago. The times ago that if the bailee of a slave, even with the ease of Graham vs. Strader, 5. B. Monroc, 173, have expressly decided that if the bailee of a slave, even with the ease of Graham vs. Strader, 5. B. Monroc, 173, have expressly decided that if the bailee of a slave, even with the ease of Graham vs. Strader, 5. B. Monroc, 173, have expressly decided that if the bailee of a slave, even with the ease of cled that if the bailee of a slave, even with the ease of the turn to the time to Cincinnation to temporary purpose, and while there employ in in his service, and while there employ a temporary purpose, and while there employ a temporary purpose, and while there employ in in his service, and while there employ in in his service, and while there employ in in his service, and of the owner, take him to Cincinnation to temporary purpose, and while there employ in in his service, and of

WEEKLY HERALD

AND PHICANTHROPIST. We have no sympathy for the violence assault made by Mr. Ingersoll upon the reputation of Mr. Webster, and his conduct in the negotiation respecting our North Eastern boundary. The negotiation, we have always been defined the states of the United States. The aim then segotiation respecting our North Eastern boundary. The negotiation, we have always been defined the state of the United States. The aim then segotiation respecting our North Eastern boundary. The negotiation, we have always been dependent of the United States. The aim then segotiation respecting our North Eastern boundary. The negotiation, we have always been dependent of the United States. The aim then segotiation respecting our North Eastern boundary. The negotiation, we have always been dependent of the United States. The aim then segotiation respecting our North Eastern boundary. lieved, was wisely managed, and the result is were legally free-and his whole argument prosuch as should satisfy the American People. The course of Mr. Ingersoll seems to us reckwe cannot, judging from the parts of Mr. Web- by National Law! ster's vindication we have seen, concede to it all the extraordinary merit claimed for it by his admirers. It is, of course, characterized by before she is aroused to the consciousness that great ability-nobody doubts the intellectual power of Mr. Webster-but, in invective against his coarse assailant, he descends too white citizens were stolen from her shores, immuch, and uses language better suited to an mured in a slaveholding dungeon, and finally,

ster, than any of the charges of C. J. Ingersoll.

"The declaration there made, he said, would stand, not on account of any ability in the writer-or authority in the name subscribed to the term-or attractive in the name subscribed to the letter. But it will stand, because it announces great principles of public law. It will stand, because it announces the true doctrines of the independence and equality of nations upon the sea. It will stand because it announces the determination of the people and corrected. rmination of the people and government of the United States, to maintain those principles the United States, to maintain those parties of re-to uphold those doctrines, through good report and through evil report forever. The declaration, sir, will stand. [Here Mr. W. referclaration, sir, will stand. [Here Mr. W. refer-red to the outrages that had been perpetrated on beard American coasting vessels in their passage ing the Bahamas, from the south to the southwest, and alluded to the case of the

"Endimion."]
"He called on the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) to say whether he, (Mr. W.) had not aimed at the object of preventing the recurrence of such scenes. Mr. Calhoun expressed his assent.

"And in regard to the Creole case, I put it to the gentleman and every citizen of the coun-try, whether every thing intended to be ac-complished by correspondence and negotiation on that subject has not been accomplished." Being a "citizen of the country," we take the

liberty of answering, No.! It was intended by correspondence and negotiation, to obtain from the British Government compensation for certain slaves, wrecked in American vessels on British islands, and freed by the authorities of those islands; to induce that Government to surrender the self-emancipated "cargo" of the Creole; and to secure an arrangement by which, coast wise slave-trading vessels, when driven by stress of weather or accident into British ports should be exempt from the force of their municipal Law. Not one of these objects was gained; but this was owing to no lack of zeal or ability on the part of Mr. Webster. Never did man plead more earnestly, more eloquently, with a greater show of reason, a good cause, than did the Massachusetts statesman plead on that occasion the cause of slave-trading. It is sheer hypocrisy to disguise the thing aimed at, under the cloak of "maritime rights," and the "coastwise trade of the United States." The maritime rights of this Union were not in question-the coast-wise trade of the United States had not been interfered with. The only trade which had bee'a disturbed, was the American trade in slaves; and the only disturbance this had suffered, was, through an act of Providence, by which, certain victims of this traffic having beer, placed within British jurisdiction, had become enfranchised by British Law.

"No particular ground of complaint," said Mr. Webster in his famous letter on the subject, to Lord Ashburton, "exists as to the treat-ment which American vessels usually receive in these ports, unless they happen to have slave on board; but in cases of that kind, complaints have been made, as already stated, of official terference of the colonial authorities, with the vessel, for the purpose of changing the condition in which these persons are by the laws Let the American people then keep this fact

distinctly before them-that, the whole of the correspondence respecting what, by a convenient circumlocution, are called our maratime rights involved in the coast-wise trade, was intended by President Tyler and his Secretary, Mr. Webster, to enable the slave-trader to conduct with all possible safety a traffic, which, when carried on in the African Seas this Government de nounces as pirace, but when practiced on the American coast, it licenses and regulates! To accomplish this most laudable and christian object, a citizen of Massachusetts, an American statesman, a man who once on Plymouth rock hurled anathemas against the dealer in human flesh, brought all the power of his vast intellect, all his skill as a profound jurist, all the prestige of a name known throughout christend and even now, when no excuse can be found in supposed oficial obligation, for such prostitution of statesmanship to an utterly base end. Daniel Webster stands up in the Senate Chamher of he United States, and calls upon the High ?riest of Slavery, John C. Calhoun, to testify whether he did not do all that could be done to secure the slave-trader on the coast of America, from all annoyance and danger!

We are anxious that our readers should con prehend the full measure of such iniquity: "A vessel on the high seas," says Mr. Webster, "beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and sub jected exclusively to the jurisdiction of that na

Hence, when a vessel sails out of Massachusetts or Virginia, upon the high seas, she is not

Hence, when a vessel sails out of Massachusetts or Virginia, upon the high seas, she is not

Wednesday's New York Papers contain the details of the "doings" of the young men at the celtails of the "doings" of the young men at the celtebration of this great Statesman's birth-day. Letcapture of a fugitive held to service in one under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, or Virginia, but of the United States, and must be regarded, not as a part of the territory of Virginia, or Massachusetts, but of the United States. She is under the protection of the flag of the Union—she is under the invisition of court regiral of the length in animated and elocation of the Union—she is under the invisition of court regiral of the length in animated and elocation of the Union—she is under the invisition of court regiral of the length in animated and elocation of the grant regiral for the length in animated and elocation of this great Statesman's birth-day. Letters were received from various Senators—Messrs. Crittenden, Morehead, Corwin, Barrow, &c.c., who were unable to attend. Mr. J. L. White, a member of the 27th Congress, rose in obedience to calls from every part of the Hall. He spoke at length in animated and elocation of this great Statesman's birth-day. Letters were received from various Senators—Messrs. Crittenden, Morehead, Corwin, Barrow, &c.c., who were unable to attend. Mr. J. L. White, a Member of the 27th Congress, rose in obedience to calls from every part of the United States. States. She is under the protection of the flag of the Union—she is under the jurisdiction of the laws of the Union—she is a part of the National territory. Now, the doctrine of the Liberty party is, (and it is a doctrine which commends itself to the reason of every unprejudiced mind,) that Slavery is a creature of prate force, applied it may be under the form of municipal law—that it can have no extra-territorial existence, that is, no existence beyond the jurisdiction which creates or sustains it—that the Constitution of the United States that the Constitution of the United States gives no power to the Government or any part of it, to create or continue Slavery—that there can be consequently no legal Slavery on territory exclusively National—that Slavery in the District of Columbia therefore is a usurpation—and that Slavery under the American flag in an American vessel.

the rights which belonged to them, and those persons who brought them out of Virginia, in attempting to resist them, were aggressors upon their rights; and the British colonial autore the state of the thorities would have been no more justified in sire only to state my own convictions. I have done with President-making.

giving up those enfranchised men, than in giving up any other free persons, guiltless of crime.

And so of the slaves on the Comet and the Encomium. Once onthe high seus, where the jurisdiction of the States in which they had been held as slaves, terminated, there was no longer any law of slavery by which they could be re-

bey were free, because voluntarily placed up n National territory, in which there can be no legal or constitutional slavery; and Providence, in casting them within British jurisdiction, only secured to them the freedom, already their's by right, under the constitution ceeded on the assumption, that slavery, instead of being a creature of Municipul or State-Law, less, malignant, utterly unwarrantable. But, is a National Institution, created and sustained law.

Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky. How many more stripes must Ohio receive, she has as many masters as there are owners of slaves? A few months since, three of her good laws are counteracted. incensed pamphleteer, than a Senator of the let out on bail, only because her masters had United States.

Our object, however, in alluding to this controversy, was not to express an opinion respecting its merits, but to call attention to a subject of nearer concern to the reputation of Mr. Webster, than any of the charges of C. J. Ingersoll.

rights of Ohio-our citizens are unredressed, Speaking of the correspondence in regard to the honor of the State is unavenged, and a demaritime rights, and the declaration he made cision, we presume, will be made by the Suclaim of Virginia to exercise jurisdiction on a nortion of our soil. Time passes. Our masters see with what

exemplary patience Ohio bears outrage and ontumely-with what apathy she beholds the violation of the most precious rights of her cit. stolen his victim from her borders, without given. retribution following; -what shall stay them? In their hearts they despise the weakness and freeman in Columbus, sixteen years. He has a servility which subserve their designs. Their wife and family, and it is quite possible, loved next victim they will drag from the capital of them as well, as the editor of the Advocate the State. It shall be demonstrated to the loves his. This editor is so fortunate as to world that the seat of the Law-Making Power have a tolerably light complexion, and so, is ment of the Sovereignty of the State-shall to go in and come out before it; to train it up in for the object of his rapacity. Though the victim cling, trembling, to the very horns of the the hurly-burly of the war of life. And Jerry altar, he shall be dragged away by an over-mas-

ering Despot. ngs of the authorities of Kentucky in the case of Jerry Phinney. . The testimony showed that Phinney was hired out to a Mr. Allgaier-that Allgaier brought him to Cincinnati and kept nim here several months-that, under a threat rom Mrs. Long, he returned him to her, who then permitted Phinney to come to Cincinnati

by Mr. Johnson, the agent for Ohio. They are uch as have been recognized by the highest captivity is returnless. courts of the Union; such as will always be rethe slaveholder the right of reclamation in but one case-that of a slave escaping from the State in which he is held to service or labor, into nent when this provision was agreed upon, hat even this concession to Slavery was baretolerated. Any further demand would have rom Kentucky into Ohio-it was not pretended power in Ohio to return him to bondage.

Laws. To seize and abduct him, as a slave, was just as case. Had he not read the sole much kidnapping, as would be the seizure and of the Ohio State Journal, and Ohio Sta can recognize but one exception in all her rage was committed:-are not their assertion State, into her jurisdiction.

nearly a score of years, as free men. All these agraph?

nocent by Kentucky Law. Birth-Day of Henry Clay.

Locality but Ashland, no man but Henry Clay.—
He sat down amid prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

In an American vessel on the high seas, that vessel being a part of the National territory, is also a usurpation—so that the very moment a vessel with slaves on board, passes from the territory of any Slave State upon the high seas, the slaves, by that act, become free; the authority of the State which made them slaves having terminated, and there being no power in the laws of the Union, to continue them in that condition.

This was precisely the condition of the persons on board the Creole:—they but assumed the rights which belonged to them, and those

"The Case of Jerry Phinney, Who is represented to have been recently abducted from Columbus, is likely to produce some difficulty. The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth asserts that Jerry is a slave and that he was taken to Kentucky in accou dance with the laws of the United States, and

moral wrong, no measu anced to remove even this sinful system in orals, and this mischievous one in the state but those which agree with constitution and law. So we must preach, should a thousand bills of incendiarism be found against us. It is rebellion or treason or revolution, to act contra-ry to law and constitution, even should such a aw or such a constitutional article be or mischievous. The reason is, that by such an unlawful mode of doing away moral or political evils, greater evils are induced, and

Since the foregoing was penned, we see it stated, positively, in the Ohio papers, that Jerry was really free when abducted; and that the

There is nothing in all the acts of the people of Parkersburg, in relation to Slavery-not even prome Court of Virginia, fully sustaining the the valiant slaying of the Town Bull-which is stamped with folly so eggregious, as the indict ment of the Western Christian Advocate for an Union, more harmless against Slavery, more powers that be," we know it not. The paragraph again, and again, and again, has the kidnapper the Western Christian Advocate, that can be

Jerry Phinney is a man. He has lived a

-the very spot in which dwells the embodi- graciously permitted to remain with his family; not be secure against the vengeance of the the ways of the Lord; to raise in it an altar for laveholder. There shall be no city of refuge morning and evening worship; to seek repose and consolation in its tender affections, after too had a home-a wife who had been for long years a partner in his sorrows and his joyshildren whom God had given him, and whom which his early youth had witnessed. But, he has a skin not colored like our own, and, in an evil hour, he is entrapped, gagged, bound like in the Bastile of Slavery. Every tender relation is snapped asunder-forever, if the kidnappers can have their will. The home is left desolate-the wife, a widow, the children are aw bearing upon the ease, so distinctly stated orphans. The father, the husband lives, but they know that he lives in chains, and that his

Surely, surely if there be a case of wr cognized by every court of any character in and suffering, springing out of Slavery, which a free State. The Constitution guaranties to the should pierce the generous heart with anguish, and make it curse with extremest hate that Abomination, it is the case of Jerry Phinney.

But, what says the editor of the Advocate nother State. Such was the state of senti. How sublime his sympathy! How profound his indignation! What an exquisitely delicate sense he has of the wrongs of a husband and-a father, the anguish and desolation of a bereaved been sternly rejected. The sole object of the mother and her children! "The editor of the provision was to secure the Slaveholder from Frankfort Commonwealth" (a man, by the way, oss by his slaves running off. It certainly roke-hearted on the subject of Slavery,) "aswas never intended to invest him with the serts that Jerry is a slave-and that he was taright of sojourning with his slaves in a free ken to Kentucky in accordance with the laws State-hiring them out in a free State-or of of the United States, and of Ohio, and Kenrecapturing them, except when they had es- tucky. If this be so, the case is very much alaped into a free State. Phinney did not escape tered, although poor Jerry is really the sufferer!" Is it possible? Does the Advocate really that he did-he was brought here by his tem- think that Jerry is really the sufferer? Whata porary master, and kept here for months. This lively imagination! What! A man really the s all the State of Ohio is concerned to know. sufferer, because in one moment he loses his By that act he became free. There existed no all! "The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth asserts!" The editor of the Chris-On the contrary he became entitled to the benefit of all the guaranties of personal libersert, as the editor of the Francisco Commonabduction of the Governor of the State. Ohio Their editors were on the epot, where the out bounds to the Law of Liberty-and that exists of quite as much weight as those of the Comin the case of a slave escaped from a slave monwealth, which has as much sympathy fo freedom, as the Devil has for righteousness Kentucky can do as she pleases within her And then, this tender-hearted gentleman mu wn jurisdiction. She can, if she please, pass proceed to read a lecture on the duty of obey laws to reduce again to slavery, persons who ing the laws, applying his lesson particular

have been emancipated in other States-to en- to the opponents of Slavery, when he knows al slave free colored persons coming from other the while that Jerry Phinney had been enticed States, into her territory-to re-enslave those by a brace of scoundrels in violation of all who, after having been taken by their masters law, the mere mockery of a trial had been to a free State and kept there for months, are gone through, the Justice of the Peace bribes brought back again—to re-enslave those, who, like Jerry Phinney, have been carried by a bailee into a free State, and have lived for our friend's heart, when he indicted such a par things she can do, but we are not therefore But, after the editor of the Advocate had copie bound to respect such acts. They are all until the assertion of the Commonwealth, he sees it street just, unconstitutional, and repugnant to good ted, positively, by the Ohio papers that Jerry wa neighborhood. In the eye of Ohio Law Armi- really free when abducted-he understood that tage and Forbes are kidnappers, and Jerry he came to Ohio with the consent of the origi Phinney is a tree man. If caught, they will be nal owner. "But, we must leave this question punished; if rescued, he will be protected. If in the hands of those to whom it belongs!" Kentucky choose to go beyond the Constitu- will really be a delightful thing, when our edition of the Union, for the sake of maintaining tors, secular and religious, come to know some slavery, and giving immunity to kidnappers, thing for themselves, shall be able to form their Ohio, within the bounds of the constitution, own opinions on the subject of a man's right to

will maintain freedom upon her own soil, and Liberty. In the case of Phinney, the law punish kidnappers whenever she can catch them, no matter if they have been declared incial tribunal in this State. What says Judge Read, one of the Judges of our Supreme Court in the Watson case? "The Constitution of the capture of a fugitive held to service in one State, escaping into another. The person owing service must escape from the State where such service is owed, to another State. The act of Congress carrying into effect the constitutional rovision, authorizes a recaption only when there has been an escape from the State where the service was owed, into another State. If there has been no such escape, the master has no right of recaption, and the slave may go where he pleases—the master has lost all con-rol over him."

It strikes us, that all a religious editor has to fheallude to any case of this kind, especially for the laws, is, to take the decision rown Supreme Court, as good authority, as little attention as may be, to what aky editor may choose to assert. Let a man make binself acquainted with the laws of his own State and then have the courage to stand by them, if he think them right, or deounce them, if he think them wrong.

ure of the conduct of our secular press. The before them, whether the Press, which ought to there be a spark of manhood still lingering in be a sentinel over the rights of the State, is doing its duty, or skulking in the hour of trial. From the New York Herald-Extra

From the New York Herald—Extra.

From St. Demingo.

We are informed by Captain Cutts, of the brig Hayti, from Port au Prince, having left that place on the 30th ult., that matters in a political way were gradually assuming a peaceful appearance, and that Ex-President Pierot had sent in his submission to the new administration. A rumor was prevalent when he left, that the Dominicans had made a proposition of peace to the Haytiens, which would no doubt be accounted.

doubt be accepted.

The principles of the new Government under President Riche seem to meet with general approbation. The inhabitants are now permitted to cut mahogany, and other concessions granted to them, which, under the old administration. stration was deemed unconstitutional.
The Island was very healthy, coffee

Ohio and Kentucky.
We do not like to do things by halves. When the honor of the State is affected where its nost solemn guaranties of personal liberty are the vote on the various propositions before the set at nought, we shall make no apology for im-

portuning the public mind to take cognizance of the facts. Several things in the proceeding growing out of the kidnapping of Jerry Phiney demand more particular attention. 1. The reader cannot fail to notice that the ersy with the former editor of the Enquirer the Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton coun

stitution respecting fugitives from justice, has been strikingly exemplified in the action of the Governor of Kentucky. Our position was, that the Governor was not bound by that clause to any action at all-but, that if he did attempt to proceed under the law of Congress passed to effectuate the clause, his power wasto a certain extent discretionary-it was not only his right but duty to ascertain whether the claimed as furitives from justice, were such within the meaning of the constitution. A demand is made for the surrender of two kidnappers, upon Governor Owsley of Kentucky nstead of complying with it, implicitly, he merely orders the arrest of the persons ed, and their examination before the Franklin Circuit Court, so that it may be determined by the Judiciary whether they be fugitives incendiary sheet. If there be a paper in the from justice or not. Such is the extreme care had said that he pronounced a certain state of the Senator." with which Kentucky has provided for the safedisposed to acquiesce in the decisions of "the ty of those living within her borders. What editor in Ohio took exceptions to the course of violation of the most precious rights of her cit. is above is the best illustration of the character of Governor Owsley, or charged him with a violation, and again, again, and again, aga

nc-but should Governor Bartley adopt a similar rule of action in like cases, there of jour nals among us that would be perior enough to denounce him as guilty of gross official delinquency. Let Kentucky in this re spect be an example to a State which ought t have the sense and spirit to provide safeguard for its citizens, without such teaching. 2. Our readers must have inferred by

time, that we make no complaint of the course which Governor Owsley has purened, and which he was bound by law to pursue. All that we complain of is, the partial, and unconstitu tional decision of the Court.

The decision was partial, because the Judge in his opinion palpably exaggerated one point, he was training to a better estate than that and misstated another, for the sake of giving some color of right to the detention of Jerry and discharge of the kidnappers. Among all the witnesses sworn, but one testified that Alla felon, carried to a slave State, and immured gaier was bound not to carry Jerry out of the State. James A. Richardson said-

"I remember when Jerry ran away about six-teen years ago. Mrs. Brown then resided at my father's. She was very much enraged on account of Jerry's escape, and publicly atver-tised a reward for his recovery. Jerry had been hired to Allgaier, a gambler, who kept a house in Covington, but he delivered Jerry Mrs. Brown, at my father's. Allgaier was bound not to carry Jerry out of the State." not to carry Jerry out of the State.

We hear of no cross-examination of Richardson-no sifting of his evidence. We tould wish that Mr. Johnson had asked the witness to

was in fact no sufficient proof that Allgaier was bound not to carry Jerry out of the State. We are particular in noticing this point, not

ecause it can affect the right of Jerry to freedom, but for the sake of demonstrating the pre-judice and partiality of the Judge. Upon evinence so utterly insufficient, Judge Brown founds the following positive statements in numming up what he chooses to consider the

No one but a deeply prejudiced and partial udge, would ever have ventured to make tatements so unqualified and positive, on the strength of evidence so imperfect and uncer-

But, his partiality is not only proved by en aggeration against Jerry, but by a palpable mid t he rests the assumption that Phinney was a scaping slave. Judge Brown says:

"The subsequent elopement of Jerry after his return to Kentucky, under pretence of going to procure his clothes, made him an escaping slave." Now, what is Mrs. Long's statement, the or

y source from which the Judge could deriny knowledge on this point?

"Jerry asked permission several weeks afted Allgaier returned him, to go for his clothes, which was granted. The permission was given to go to the place where he had been with Allgaier. The letter written by my son Owen to Allgaier, was directed to Cincinnati." According to another parter her wide

Mrs. Long knew "the place where he had bee with Allgaier," was Cincinnati. Mrs. Lor then swears that she gave Jerry permission go to Cincinnati. Mason Brown, Judge of the 7th Judicial Court, Kentucky, in delivering his decision, represents Jerry, "after his return to Kentucky," as eloping, and this, he says made him an escaping slave."

If Mrs. Long, the party interested uring Jerry, swore to the truth, Judge Brow is guilty of making a false statement. Nobod oubts that Mrs. Long testified truly-that sh did permit Jerry to come to Cincinnati; but, it this be so, how can he be an ascaping slave Once on the soil of Ohio, by the consent of his ower-admitting that she was his owner, no ma ter for what purpose on her part, and he becan free. This is law in Ohi the constitution of the United States.

If Mrs. Long could permit Jerry to come in Ohio, for his clothes, and still retain her claim so profoundly impressed with the duty to him as a slave, so she could permit him to some into our State, to buy and sell for her, or of the Whole. hire himself out, and still retain him as a slave. It is false, then, although stated by the Court that Jerry eloped after his return to Kentucky, and it is equally false that he is an escapin slave. Under the Constitution of the Unite States, under the laws of Ohio, he is just as much a freeman, as Governor Bartley, and if We shall have something to say at our lei- ever he shall be so fortunate as to set foot again within our borders, no devils under the earth people shall know, so far as we can get the facts or upon it, will be permitted to harm him, if

> the heart of Ohio. The Calculating Slave, Cap .- The New O leans Delta speaks of a slave in that place, po essed of extraordinary powers of mental calpolation. His owner has begun publicly to exhibit him, making a living by the brains of the oor fellow.

Death by Fire-Waterville, N. Y .- Extract thought proper to reply with a great deal of a letter dated Waterville, Oneida county, nost terrible and heart-rending calamity

"A most terrible and heart-rending calamity befel our neighborhood last night between 9 and 10 o'clock. The dwelling house of Timothy Leonard, near the old Dyer house on Tassel Hill, was burned to the ground with all its contents, together with three wagons and two sleighs, which were under the wood house.—
But the sad part of the calamity is, that Mr. Leonard, his wife, and a daughter of Mr. Woodard, about 12 year old, perished in the flames."

"On what meat does this our Cæsar feed that he is to rise here and lecture us for decisions to which we have deemed it our duty to come? Where did he come from? Is it the

Congress. By general consent, Thursday April 13th.—By general (16th inst.) was fixed upon as the day for taking

Senate on the Oregon question. Mr. Houston announced his purpose to speak on the Oregon subject, on Wednesday, if the floor were unoccupied.

Mr. Upham continuing indisposed, Mr. Huntington addressed the Senate. He would preosition we took some months ago in contro- fer not passing any resolution of notice, but as the mind of the Senate was different, he would it is composed." rather support the resolution of Mr. Crittenden ty,) in relation to the duty of the Executive of than any other form proposed; although that Sovereign State, under the clause of the Con- did not go quite far enough.

Mr. Hannegan was to speak last Tuesday. A message was received from the President o the Senate. It was remarked that this was a complete re

The Senate went into Executive se

fter some time spent therein, adjourned. In the House, Mr. Ashman made a person axplanation, in which he confirmed the report alarmed at my gesticulations. Well, and the faces of the Baltimore American correspondent, who is the Baltimore American correspondent, who is the Senator."

I have seen enough of the door, never to do it. There is a drove of Irish go up this street, and we shall drove of Irish go up this street, and we shall nent of Mr. Yancey, respecting Mr. Webster, intrue.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the bill to protect the rights from him who has the slightest, flimsiest claim of American settlers in Oregon. The bill provides for the protection of Ameri-

Mr. McHenry moved, therefore, to insert after the words, "Rocky Mountains," the

try was entitled to know why Mr. Adams had changed his mind, since Mr. Clay, acting under to speak until he had something to say."

best advice I can give him is that which I droll, and they tell her to say it—it is not her heard once given to a member of Congress, not fault!

"Well!" said Mrs. Devon, her manner and

cuted as to apply to the subjects of Great Bri-tain in the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains until it shall e otherwise provided by law.'

On these amendments a long debate sprang up, and continued till the Committee rose, Mr Faran having the floor. The House adjourned.

April 16th .- Mr. Westcott addressed the Senthe Oregon question Headyonted th acts of the case.

"He (Jerry) was never taken beyond the limits of Kentucky with the approbation or consent of his owner. His trip to Ciacinnati and continuance there in the service of Allgaier

ate on the Oregon question. He advocated the Dame, Mangum, Miller, Morcheau, Arico, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, to Great Britain. So far he agreed with the Modbridge—40.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Allen, Atchison, Breese, Dame, Mangum, Miller, Morcheau, Arico, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Pholysis and Continuance there in the service of Allgaier was without the knowledge and against the will of feet Britain. So far he agreed with the howledge and against the will of his owner. The bailment-to Allgaier was not think it expedient to give the notice now not think it expedient to give the notice now tract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenly resided at the will be described by the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenly resided at the will be described by the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenly resided at the will be described by the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenly resided at the will be described by the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenly resided at the will be decented by the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenter was a contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of hire he was expressly inhibited from removing him from the State of Kentucky."

No one but a decenter was a contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed a year to make the will be decented by the contract of him to be allowed as year to make the will be de preparations. He would never agree to any against the resolutions because they were optreaty which ceded one foot of territory south of 49 deg., or which gave to Britain the permanent navigation of the Columbia, or the straits

The inference is, he would agree to a treaty on the 49th degree, with a temporary navigatatement, the more important, because on gation of the Columbia conceded to Great Britain. A beautiful position! Utterly denying to England the shadow of a title up to 54 deg. 40 min., absolutely claiming a title for this country up to that latitude, and yet willing to give away five degrees and forty minutes of

latitude, just because England choses to claim what she has no right too.] Mr. W. said he considered the giving of no tice a war measure, and should vote against it

in any shape or form. In the House, the Smithsonian bill, reported by Mr. Owen, was made the special order for

Tuesday, 21st. A resolution was adopted for terminating al debate on the Oregon bill on Thursday, the 16th. The House then resolved itself into

The Committee then rose, and Mr. McKar acceeded in reporting the new Tariff Bill, which was referrred to the Committee of the

April 15th .- Mr. Houston addressed the ate on the Oregon question, in a speech two hours long, in which he advocated the expediency of giving notice, without qualification, leaving the President to determine the mode in which it should be given. He forbore discussing the title, declining to pledge himself in advance either to 54 ° 40' or 49 °. In the course of his speech he took occasion to recapitulate the history of the Texas affair, greatly to the

edification, we presume, of Senators. In the House, the bill to protect America settlers in Oregon, was debated in Committee

April 16th .- Mr. Crittenden addressed the nate on the Oregon question in a speech. which is to be reported in the Intelligencer. That body then according to an understan ing previously had, proceeded to act upon the

Mr. Allen moved to lay on the table the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and take up as a substitute the joint olutions from the House of Representat which was acquiesced in without a division.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson then moved a substi-

tute to these resolutions, which, after variou notions to amend had been rejected, was adop ted by a vote of 30 to 24, Mr. Allen now rose, and made a last appear

in the course of which he animadverted upo the acts of the Senate, in such a manner that when he sat down Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky warmth. "What," asked Mr. C., "is his commission? And whence is it derived? And who authorized him to assume here the air and tone of pre-eminence which so strongly

little petty office of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations which warrants him.

tee on Foreign Relations which warrants him, in his own opinion, to put on these airs of authority? to assume this predominance? and to lecture us as to our official duty, as he has now done? The Senate had just adopted a resolution proposed to it by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. R. Johnson,) when the gentleman from Ohio gets up and says in his place that the Senate has humiliated itself—that it has elected a miserable feeble suffering content. adopted a miserable, feeble, paltering, contracted, and (as he would have said) abject and slavish resolution. Let me tell him that he does not know this body, nor the material of which females.

Mr. Allen thought the extraordinary remarks of the Senator would justify a reply. He desired to know under what commission I speak. He must be an intelligent Senator to ask such question? I speak under the commission stating in effect, that no correspondence had passed between the two Governments in relation to Oregon, since his last communication a commission of that character, I bear as a man; a character as unsulfied, sir, as that of the Senator from Kentucky, or any of those with whom hoping, in my secret heart, she would not go It was remarked that this was a complete reponse to the resolution of Mr. Clayton, which he acts. The Senator says the first great duty into particulars.

"Oh, oh!" she said; "I thought perhaps you mentioned correspondence only between the two Governments; but, for all that, there might and it is strange that, knowing himself, he had two Governments; but, for all that, there might have been letters between the American Minister in London and the Department of State.—
Such is supposed to be the case.

and it is strange that, knowing himself, he had not remained silent upon this occasion. The Senate has come to a pretty pass, if it requires the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney

did."

"Oh no, Mrs. Devon," and I repeated, very gibly, all the stock sayings of political economists which I had gathered from books and lectures against alms-giving. Mrs. Devon heard own the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney and the present of the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gibly, all the stock sayings of political economists which I had gathered from books and lectures against alms-giving. Mrs. Devon heard own reassured by my manner, and went on to suppose the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with the gentleman to come forth as its Attorney to the gible with t General. He speaks of my manner. His manner is to make faces; my manner is to make fac

Mr. Crittenden said he was content to learn from a gree uniformly to refuse them—they are a blackguard how to improve his manners, or blackguard how to improve his manners, or "Very wretched," I said, modestly.

The said has a substant and the neighborhood agree uniformly to refuse them—they are a wretched set of people."

"Very wretched," I said, modestly.

The said has a substant and the respective shider? All would starve together agree uniformly to refuse them—they are a wretched set of people."

"Very wretched," I said, modestly. to be called a gentleman. He declared that he held in detestation, he felt an irresistable inclican settlers in the territory of the United nation to put down arrogance and impudence say, "who has been States west of the Rocky Mountains without periodic of this discreditable scene was as followed by the control of the rocky mountains without precifying the boundaries or extent of said terclose of this discreditable scene was as followed by the control of the control of the control of the rocky mountains without precifying the boundaries or extent of said terclose of this discreditable scene was as followed by the control of the con

Mr. C. said. "I can promise the gentleman another thing words, "south of 49 degrees north;" and made a speech in support of his amondment.

Mr. Wentworth appealed to the bargain, for

Committee rise, and the further consideration intend by anything he had said to offer an infatter than any of my children ever were—that such that the belief by anything he had said to offer an infatter than any of my children ever were—that she never had eaten but twice in her life?"

At know whether the resolution to give the notice

State." How was he bound? By a written agreement, or a mere general understanding?—
Or was this a mere report?

Another witness testified that he had leard mere stipulation that Jerry should not be carried out of the State; but Mrs. Long, not her first section by striking out the words "until said treaty stipulation shall cease by virtue of the notice provided for in the 2d article of said last mentioned treaty."

Any candid person will at once admit that all this was extremely indefinite—that there was in fact no sufficient proof that Allgaier was in fact no sufficient proof that fact in this instructions, had proposed the 49th degree, as the boundary between Britain and this count.

It we have no objection that a man should confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we that a man should confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, when he has done wrong, but we think confess, w

Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisianu, Lewis, Months, Managum, Willer, Marchend, Niles, Managum, Willer, Marchend, Marchend, Niles, Managum, Willer, Marchend, Marc

The Senate adjourned over till Monday. House .- A few indifferent reports from comtee of the whole on the bill to extend the juris

diction of the U.S. over the Oregon territory.
The following gentlemen addressed the committee, viz: Messrs. J. Ingersoll, Wood, Phelps,
Rockwell, S. Jones and Pollock.

committee of the Whole, and the bill was debated by several members, Mr. Holmes of
South Carolina denouncing it as involving a

committee of the Whole, and the bill was debated by several members, Mr. Holmes of
South Carolina denouncing it as involving a

committee of the Whole, and the bill was debated by several members, Mr. Holmes of
South Carolina denouncing it as involving a

committee of the Whole, and the bill was debated by several members, Mr. Holmes of
Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten
years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and
continued in force by another convention of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of
hold gods never looked down on a scene of of cast Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and a continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth doff of the same parties, concluding the same parties, and same parties, configuration that any country that may be claims of the sixth of August, cipiters in under the same parties, and stample the same parties, concluding the same parties, concluding the same parties, and stample the same parti

House, and it is impossible to say when it will be adopted. We hope for prompt action.

The Tribune gives up Connecticut as lost. The House stands thus: Jt bal 117

MISCELLANY.

From the Columbian Magazine The Little Mendicants,

The Little Mendicants,

| BY MISS C. M. SEGMUCK.
| We have all our pet charities. Our next door neighbor, Mrs. Devon, is one of the board of managers of three charitable societies, and she fulfils his duty critically to all. They are, I believe, the only societies in the city that do not include within the circuit of their charities one of that great pauper class—the Irish. One of them is for the relief of respectable indigent females. "Not one of these, is ever, by any man, ast, Fat McGruff says plenty of good food." of them is for the relief of respectable indigent females. "Not one of these, is ever, by any chance," Mrs. Devon says, "an Irish woman." Another is for the orphan colored children.— Of course there is no danger of any drop of Mrs. Devon's rains of charity falling here, on these unjust ones; the other I do not now remember, but I am sure it includes none of these aliens from Mrs. Devon's household of faith. I drop-ped in last week to pay our neighbor a morning

"Yes, and very undeserving," resumed Mrs.

to the without justification.

If car Mrs. Devon perceived the smile larklong at the corners of my mouth as I confessed the confessed and an hour in support of the title of the United States to Oregon up to 54° 40°, and against the British title to any portion of the shores of the Pacific. He spoke with great force, and addeed behind the bush; that we had shunned responsibility. These things he said, what he adduced some new authorities and arguments.

Mr. But said he thought still that the country was entitled to know why Mr. Adams had the responsibility to a member of Congress, not try was entitled to know why Mr. Adams had the set advice I can give him is that which I therefore congress, not the state of the said was an assumption without justification.

If car Mrs. Devon perceived the smile lark-ing at the corners of my mouth as I confessed the children had told me that that was little to that the that this that this daily repetition of the shores of the previous manifestation without justification.

Mr. A. then delivered a speech of more than an hour in support of the title of the United States to Oregon up to 54° 40°, and against the British title to any portion of the shores of the try that the gratement alleged that we had shunned dodged behind the bush; that we had shunned the British title to any portion of the shores of the collegen my neighbor's caulle-stick, and so this little romance of Mag is infinitely diverting to our young people; and when their elders have sometimes had the grace to rebuke them for encouraging her to repeat it, they say, "Oh should become an earthly providence to without justification.

Mr. But laws forgotten my errand to Mrs. Mahoney's standing statement. A joke is perennil with children: no use wears it out, and the truth is part the discordant with my previous manifestation this little romance of Mag is infinitely diverting to our young people; and when their elders have sometimes had the grace to rebuke them had been done the confessed the thind the truth is part the di

whipped, and as an Ohioan, we rather blush for him.]

Whipped and as an Ohioan, we rather blush meys came up the street, and you know the mother always keeps ahead of the children.— The Senate then ordered the resolutions to a third reading, and finally passed them by the following vote:

In the Senate then ordered the resolutions to a third reading, and finally passed them by the following vote:

In the Senate then ordered the resolutions to a third reading, and finally passed them by the following vote:

In the Senate then ordered the resolutions to a third reading the senate of the control of the control of the senate of the control of the senate of the control of his hand, not silver, but the heat of Sheffield

stairs the candlestick was gone, and I make no doubt that, while your children were giving out their hot cakes to her's, the mother slipped in and took my candlestick."

Mrs. Devon's manner made me feel for the Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

Evans, Clayton and Wescott of course voted against the resolutions because they were opposed to giving notice, so that the war-party numbers eleven in the Senate, and consists of a Senator from Ohio, two from Illinois, one from Missouri, one from Missouri, one from Missouri, one from Missouri, one from Mem York, one from New Hampshire, one from Maine, and one from Pennsylvania. But one Senator from a slave State.

Mrs. Devon's manner made me feel for the moment as if our poor children were confederates of the Mahoneys, and impressing my sympathy almost in a tone of contrition, I begged to see the mate of the stolen candlestick, and offered to go myself to the Mahoneys' little capity numbers eleven in the Senate, and consists of a Senator from Ohio, two from Indiana, two from Illinois, one from Missouri, one from Missouri, one from Hampshire, one from Maine, and one from Pennsylvania. But one Senator from a slave of the the fit, and such was my faith in the Mahoneys, and impressing my sympathy almost in a tone of contrition, I begged to see the mate of the stolen candlestick, and offered to go myself to the Mahoneys' little capity thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted candle, the poor, that raises the poor, that raises the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly thrones. Beside the crucifix was a lighted c of the article had nothing to do with the sin of the theft, and such was my faith in the Mahoneys, and such, I must confess, the friendly relations of our family with them, that I felt confident of being able to recover the candle-

lations of our family with them, that I felt confident of being able to recover the candle-stick if they had stolen it; and in truth I thought the evidence was rather against them. In the course of the morning I went to the Mahoneys—I had been there before. They live in a little isolated cabin on a vacant lot far up the Sixth avenue. It was a soft morning in February. The door stood ajar and around it decks and here were nikting uncrumber that.

(another stir,) and faith ! here's the turkey's wing the little lady with the big black eyes yave Maggy from her own plate—the Saints love her! the one that's always after making

ma, eat, Pat McGruff says plenty

will cure every thing in life, and its plenty ye'll have, and the pig and the pups too, while there's Mag and me to collect for yecs all!"
I made my entree at this point, and I believe
a smile was lurking on my lips, for Mrs. Ma-hony looked as if she thought I had the feeling of having detected her, and Ned snatched

ings soon disposed of more than their fair share of the fodder. "Sure," said poor Mrs. Mahony, apologetical-"And it is not ivry day we've such plinty."
"And its the doctor's orders from the infir mary," interposed Ned. He par "That your mother should l

ndeed ma'am, it is not often we'er having gestures. He thinks the andience will be alarmed at my gesticulations. Well, they will be compensated by a hearty laugh at the faces of the Senator."

"I don't get my principles from books or the such a dinner as this; it matters not for me, but the childer and the pups, (I keep them for the such matters. I have my own principles, and have seen enough of the bad effects of giving out at the door, never to do it. There is a brings us a few shillings,) and the pigs, (was not it the wind the composition of the seen that the such matters are the such a dinner as this; it matters not for me, but the childer and the pups, (I keep them for the such matters. I have my own principles and the pigs are the such a dinner as this; it matters not for me, but the childer and the pups, (I keep them for the such matters. I have my own principles, and the pigs are the such a dinner as this; it matters not for me, but the childer and the pups, (I keep them for the such matters. I have my own principles, and the pigs are the such matters. I have seen enough of the bad effects of giving out at the door, never to do it. There is a bring was a few shillings, and the pigs, (was not the such matters.) brings us a few shillings,) and the pigs, (was not it the pigs was all my poor husband left to his but for yees and the like of ye, madam; but indeed and indeed there's days when we look starvation in the face."

I saw that Mrs. Mahony felt it necessary to

convince me that the sumptuous repast I had witnessed was accidental; and I was mortified, thy."

"There is one poor woman," I ventured to as I have been, to perceive that the poor regard as I have been, to perceive that the poor regard as I have been a placking any their accidental plents. as I have been, to perceive that the poor regard the rich as looking on their accidental plenty, their genial hours, their few social festivities, with a jealous and condemning eye. Though I am well aware that it was very inexcusable and healthy."

"Oh yos, I know," replied Mrs. Devon in the tone of a retort; "I have observed her; she always has a boy and a girl with her that ought to be in the house of refuge; yes, she skulks behind our steps while your cook fills her boy's a vice to indulge in charities whereby children Mr. Wentworth appealed to the bargain, for Texas and Oregon. The Texas bill had been gas I thought he intended, disagreeable as it might be, I would never allow the time to pass; passed under the previous question; so, he considered it but good faith that this Oregon bill was to pass.

Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut opposed the amendment. The bill was in general terms, and did not specify, as it ought not, the exact extent of the territory; that was still a subject of negotiation.

Mr. Wentworth appealed to the bargain, for Texas and Oregon. The Texas bill had been gignity, or gives offence, as I thought he intended, disagreeable as it might be, I would never allow the time to pass; little girl was a pet of our children, and that the detriorations of his condition—then the area of a bill the group of the derivations, they felt the contrast so the had never made an attack on the Senator with the intention of doing him wrong: his observations had been general, and intended to be amendment. The bill was in general terms, and did not specify, as it ought not, the exact extent of the territory; that was still a subject of negotiation.

Dasket.

Thus eaught in the fact by my sharp-sighted in clied and confess that this woman's little girl was a pet of our children, and that the outprist of neighbor, I had to confess that this woman's little girl was a pet of our children, and that the outprist of neighbor, I had to confess that this woman's little girl was a pet of our children, and that the outprist of neighbor, I had to confess that this woman's little girl was a pet of our children, and that the outprist of neighbor, I had to confess that this woman's little girl was a pet of our children, and the detriorations of his condition—

The seased under the previous question; so, he considered it but good faith that this Oregon bill was a pet of our children, and the outprist of our childre are tempted to an idle and corrupting extent of the territory; that was still a subject of negotiation.

Mr. Adams said if there was any prospect of the motion succeeding, he would move that the Committee rise, and the further consideration.

Mr. Alen again observed that he did not intend by anything he had said to offer an intend by anything he had said to restrain their compassion by any general lauws, and that they even went so far smeetimes as to smuggle a well-buttered hot take from their compassion by any general lauws, and that they even went so far smeetimes as to smuggle a well-buttered hot take from their compassion by any general lauws, and that they even went so far smeetimes as to smuggle a well-buttered hot take from their compassion by any general lauws, and that they even went so far smeetimes as to smuggle a well-buttered hot take from their compassio condition, a providential care is visible, surely become an earthly providence to man should

the outcast children,
But I have forgotten my errand to Mrs. Masolemnly appealed to Him who was soon to judge her, that I was convinced of her innonce and made her quite easy by the appear ance that I was so.

From that time she rapidly declined, and hough she was supplied with what my little Ned called genteel food, gruel, broth, &c., her

appetite never returned.
When she died, the expenses of the funeral vere provided for by a few friends of the chil ren, and I went with one of them to witness the ceremonies of the occasion. The house was filled and surrounded by Mrs. Mahony's Catholic friends. They made way for us to en ter the door. The fowls were picking up the crumbs around the step just as on the first day I was there; the dogs were thrust outside, and vere amusing some idle boys; the little canav. as if in sympathy with the subdued tone first see it. The three younger children, in-cluding Maggy, were sitting on the laps of dif-ferent friends—Maggy recognizing each new comer with a cordial nod, and the little ones sufficiently entertained with looking round and devouring huge bits of cake. thrilling symbol around which the thoughts o desertion and sympathy-of sin and pardon-of death and eternal life cluster-the symbol that brings down the monarch to the level of the poor, that raises the poor above all earthly

mittee, viz: Messrs, J. Ingersoll, Wood, Phelps, Rockwell, S. Jones and Pollock.

The House was thinly attended, and adjourned at quarter past 3 o'clock.

[The substitute named by Mr. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, in the Senate, and adopted by that body is as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert: That by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of American and the King of the United Kingdom of the Contain a bed, the other was a soft morning in February. The door stood ajar and around it ducks and hens were picking up crumbs that argued an abundant income from the alms-base ket. Adjoining the house there was a pen of broken boards, where another pensioner on the little mendicants' foraigns was thriving and insert: That by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of American and the King of the United Kingdom of the Confin and tried to comfort him; after a while I succeeded, for poor Ned's grief was like the grief of other argued an abundant income from the alms-base ket. Adjoining the house there was a pen of broken boards, where another pensioner on the little mendicants' foraigns was thriving and grunting. I said the door was afar; I lingered to come at the promised time, and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after waiting a full half and my friend and I, after w

and the it further resource, that the sent of the United States be, and he is hereby atthorized, at his discretion to give to the Brish Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said onvention of the sixth of August, eighteen undred and twenty-seven."

The substitute must undergo debate in the Iouse, and it is impossible to say when it will be adopted. We hope for prompt action.

Connecticut.

The connecticut.

The connecticut.

The substitute must undergo debate in the Iouse, and it is impossible to say when it will see adopted. We hope for prompt action.

Connecticut.

The connecticut.

The substitute must undergo debate in the Iouse, and it is impossible to say when it will see adopted. We hope for prompt action.

The substitute must undergo debate in the Iouse, and it is impossible to say when it will see adopted. We hope for prompt action.

The substitute must undergo debate in the Iouse, and I logether making not the singular characteristics commingled in the hish race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not to support the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

Since every wind that blows brings to our story solden making not the singular characteristics commingled in the high race.

S a whole egg, eat that first just. William Hall's cook in the Fifth Avenue gave it to me for you; the Almighty bless her white hairs; she said it was good for you, and Pat McGruff says if you eat plenty of them they'll make your lungs grow again!"

"Och!" he exclaimed, giving the mess another string our youngest) gave me; the first white providing that Miss—(naming our youngest) gave me; the blessed Virgin watch over her, the little darlant! Just be after eating it, mammy; it will make your stomach feel so good and full, inconsequence, wit and blunder.

New Subscribers. We leave out our single subscriber's register

and hereafter will announce the names of all who may be kind enough to send us new sub-

Presbyterian Anti-Slavery Conver

A Presbyterian (O. S.) Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Pittsburgh, the 2d Thursday in May next. We have already published the notice, and will again publish it next week.

We earnestly beseech our friends not to forget, in the hurry of their farming operations, that a little remissness on their part subjects us to immediate and harassing embarassment

Letters received from Dr. Jewett of Dayton, and T. B. Hudson. All right.

Our editorial Correspondence, and No-

will appear next week. One-half is in type.

ty will hold its anniversary on Tuesday, (May 12th) of anniversary week, in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Committee hope to make the meeting every way worthy of the cause. They are in corre pondence with gentlemen whose services, if they can be secured, will make it one of unu-sual interest and importance. The Committee hope to meet a large number of their friends in the city on that occasion. They will also be greatly obliged to any papers, anti-slavery or others, that will call attention to the meetin -noting particularly the time of it, viz: that i ing. The old Society meets in the morning; the new Society in the afternoon.

Indian Corn. The debate in the English House of Com mons, March 9th, turned chiefly upon the introduction of Indian Corn.

Mr. Miles, who was opposed to the removal of the duty from it, said there could be no doubt that Maize or Indian Corn would be used in Great Britain and Ireland "as largely as Barley and Oats were at present." He made several statements respecting the immense quantities raised in the United States; and, when he recollected this, and remembered too how much more easily it could be cultivated than any other cereal corn, he thought they ought to reflect before they permitted its free troduction. It would be used not only for introduction. It would be used not only 17 feeding cattle, but would soon come to be a favorite article of human consumption. The revolute article of human consumption. The resident connection with the speeches of the President connection with the speeches of the President article of human consumption. The resident connection with the speeches of the President connection with the speeche food, and the ruin of the British farmer.

Poor, ignorant man! Knoweth he not that Indian Corn cannot be exported from this country to Great Britain, on account of the great cost? Is it not so written in the book of the

Mr. Cardwell thought it would a blessed dies, thing if a taste for a higher description of food could only be introduced among the people of

Mr. Sharman Crawford remarked that for the last ten or twelve years there had been disease in the potato, under various forms. It was highly important that the Irish should be relieved from exclusive dependence upon that article of food.

Mr. Hume hoped that Indian Corn would be brought into competition with Wheat, as it the great defeated. would enable the people to obtain wholesome food, when Wheat could not be obtained.

dian Corn had been brought to England some time before, but owing to the severity of the duty, it was taken to Holland and used in feedply of food,

Mr. P. Howard declared for Indian Corn, and said that Father Matthew approved of it as an article of food for the Irish. He considered Indian Corn next to Wheat, and denied that Oats was entitled to rank before it.

Mr. Labauchere thought its introduction of use, for in the parts of the United States he

Corn. The Government, he said, had taken pains to ascertain the proper modes of making few by a system of artful preliminary measures GINSENG—None coming in. use of it, so that the most palatable description of bread might be produced. There was a

So, what is a laughing matter with our "Hasttain. Not having received the statistics of the Chronicle, Sir Robert Peel and his associates that Indian corn cannot be imported into Britain, "any how they can fix it"—duty or no duty. We pray our statistical neighbors to draw up a memorial to the British Government, on the subject, informing it that it is financially impossible for it to import Indian corn. Doubtless such a document would cause it to feel like a "Johnny-Cake," and make quite a "stir-less such as the subject, and make quite a "stir-less to the like to the subject, and make quite a "stir-less to the like to the subject, and make quite a "stir-less to the like to the subject, and the subject to the subject to the subject to the subject, and the subject to the subject t are yet ignorant of the most disagreeable fact,

We see it reported in several papers that a slave of Henry Clay lately escaped from Kentucky and is now in Detroit. The account has also reached us from other sources. The statement is made, that he was treated with outrageous cruelty-that the overseer was

them. Our readers well know the estimation in which we hold Mr. Clay, but, we have never believed him justly chargeable with such cruellar panic in money and stocks. The best commercial the ty as these imputed outrages would indicate.-In all matters affecting the personal character of men, too much caution cannot be observed. Once before, a report got into circulation through our paper, while we were absent, concerning a runaway slave of Mr. Clay, which was long believed to be true, but turned out to be utterly false. Sometime during the last presidential campaign, we received a letter main about the same without any sale of importance to from a highly respected friend in Ross county, in whose veracity we have all confidence. His sin whose veracity we have all confidence. His letter contained a statement, on the authority, of the minister of the place where the letter was dated, of the abominable treatment received by a slave of Henry Clay, who had just escaped from Kentucky. The minister examinable believed there was allowed from him that he was the slave of Henry Clay. This seemed clear and positive, and no dubt our friends in Ross wondered why we did not publish the letter—But, although we believed them men of integrity—and intelligence, still we believed there was a mistake somewhere. Henry Clay, on the even of a Presidential election, could not be such a fool as to blast his hopes by an act of cruelty even though a Noro in heart, (which we do not believe.)

The event showed that we did right; for a few seeks after, we received a letter from the same fixed a mistake.—We not no change in this article. Such as the same fixed are also follows—Candles, \$\phi_h, \$\infty for Mould, \$\text{900}\$ kegs \$60\$ it craims this startice. Such and \$50\$ kegs and \$100 its sollows—Candles, \$\phi_h, \$\infty for Mould, \$\text{900}\$ kegs \$60\$ it craims in the same fixed and state to five the packers are also high as the same fixed and state to five the packers are also high as the same fixed and state the sevent showed that we did right; for a few weeks after, we received a letter from the same fixed and state of the packers are state free, but to store at 350 eps to dede; 20,000 bas Shoulders, city are state; the seek states, city cured, at \$5.00 pc. Bhams, city cured, at \$5.00 pc. B letter contained a statement, on the authority.

EVEN LHOUGH A NET IN HEAT; (which we go not believe.)

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Current rates this week is the seas follows:—Candles, \$\phi\$, \$\phi\$,

Clays, whose name we now forget. We again say, therefore, that the account of

Clay for the Presidency. The Springfield Republic was pleased to say that we were dealing firm at 6(66)c, and the article moved freely. have smiled most incredulously. But, the ma-

Henry Clay turned out, "just as we predicted," (to borrow a phrase from our Chronicle-neighbor,) a presidential move in favor of that Our receipts the last week have been painfully gentleman. Read the extracts from the speech. ers. tions pledging himself to the re-nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, were received, are tices of "Movements," are crowded out this week.

Sufficiently significant. He was not alone.—
Matthew L. Davis, 1st Vice President, in response to the 12th toast, pledging the meeting sponse to the 12th toast, pledging the meeting to be very small, and it is believed by persons who full the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description. The yard price rules strictly prime quality, but this description is not readily the price is some inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description. The yard price rules strictly prime quality, but this description is not readily the price is some inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description. The yard price rules strictly prime quality, but this description is not readily the price is some inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description. The yard price rules strictly prime quality, but this description is not readily the price is some inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description. The yard price rules strictly prime quality, but this description is not readily the price is some inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description. The yard price rules strictly prime quality, but this description is not readily in the transactions are limited, the largest price rules about as follows: for Youghloshers are inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, for a bushel, according to description.

For example: "By a Connecticut Whig. Henry Clay—For

ul with any other.
"By One of the Boys—The Young Guard— Still alive and kicking.
"Toast to Buncombe. Harry Clay—'Nobody casks.

enders and will not die." These were all volunteer toasts, but they

sults would be an inundation of this cheap and others, and the following regular toast, pre- arrive at direct quotations, prices are as follows: to be mistaken.

dies, but never surrenders. [Tune-"Napo-leon's March."

that this festival is to be repeated annually.

So the "Bug-a-boo," as our Scottite friend of the Republic will see, begins to have a local habitation, and a definite shape. In fact, this birthaday movement, is the first organization of the friends of Mr. Clay for the campaign of 1848.

It is a bold attempt to forestall the action of the Party, and thus compel it to take up again the Party, and thus compel it to take up again the great defeated.

Of the fields of the movement we have an illustration on the speech of Mr. Greeley. He, be it remembered, represents, so it is stated, the market is quiet, with a moderate demand for home use; for export, about 4,000 to 5,000 brls have changed hands

great body of Whig anti-slavery men in New York State. Mark, how hesitating the tone, and especially note the pledge with which he and especially note the pledge with which he The supplies from Albany are light, and will continue

the event of the nomination of Mr. Clay. would benefit greatly the physical man in Ireland, and said it would not throw Wheat out question could be fairly put to the Whig Party nois and 4:374 for Ohio, and the country brands of Illi nois and Missouri, and 4:7565:00 for choice St. Louis of the free States whether this gentleman City Mills. of use, for in the parts of the United States he had visited, such was not the fact.

Sir Robert Peel seemed charmed with the prospect held out by the introduction of Indian

create what is called a "necessity" for such a nomination, and it is then ratified, for fear of division. Now, we have heard intelligent, liberal-mind- 55c; Barley 65@75c. The only sales of Wheat noticed ing Pudding" friends of the Chronicle, is a very serious business with the Government of Bri. Party was most powerful, in compelling it gradually to approximate the right principles, and the question of shaper And we had a shape been selling from wagon this week at the question of shaper And we have been selling from wagon this week at the question of slavery. And we have heard GROCKRIES.-The present has been the most quie

you that either Party would then be willing to
risk defeat in 1848, by absolute servility to

Coffee—Sales of 20 bags prime Rio at 81c ** h. slaveholding dictation?

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market and 51c for prime. Receipts at Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—There is still a good stage of water Coffee, sacks,......46,809......55,490... outrageous cruelty—that the overseer was directed by Mr. Clay to give him 300 lashes—that the slave hung for three-quarters of an hour suspended by his hands from a beam in ed an infliction of 400 lashes, and a short time here? Secut. before another week.

Specie is scarce at 1@1 premium. Kentucky Bank

1 for Barley.

notes 4@4 prem.

Nothing doing in Scrips or Illinois Bank Certificates. We quote Shawneetown Bank Certificates at 38c.

up by the lat proximo.

ASHES--Sales of Pots at 34c; Pearls are in demo

and 6:00 p cord.

lic, but he was very glad we had done so, as pally at 7c, 71671c being occasionally paid for a few they had ascertained that the slave had belonged not to Henry Clay, but to some other of the
Clay whose name we now forget.

boxes very choice. In this way the stock is gradually provision market for the last week has been quite active, and considerable sales have been made of Pork, new spring make begins to show itself in the market, mess and prime. Beef is selling from \$81 to 81 for which imperceptibly fastens upon your system the (say June 1st,) there will be very little of the old left on mess, and 51 to 51 for prime-no sales of any importhand. Cheese has become one of the most important ance to note. Mess Pork is selling in small lats at 112 this fugitive from Kentucky should be proved to be true, beyond doubt, before it is circulated. the quality of the article brought here is regularly in proving. Cincinnati is now perhaps the best Cheese market in the United States. During the early part of sthe past season, very heavy investments were made here, in this article, on speculation. The price opened here in this article, on speculation. The price opened in market—cask and boxes at our quotations. Smoked We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the movements on foot designed July it declined to 44@5c, and was dull. In August it moved up again, and hecame quick at 51@6c. Through hams 51 to 6; pickled shoulders, 4 to 41."

September and to the middle of October, the price was in "bugaboos," and other prominent Whigs the 20th of October the prevailing price was 7c for good actions embrace about 3000 bris, the pancipal sales be shipping lots. Early in November the demand became ing as follows: 300 brls Prime at \$8:90 500 do at \$8:95, The Birth-Day commemoration in honor of

COAL.—The price for quantities affoat is 7@10c * There is some inquiry on the part of Havana buyers, fo sponse to the 12th toast, pledging the meeting to Henry Clay's fortunes, made a speech, "exhorting the Whigs to stick to Henry Clay. He would never support any one else while Henry Clay was alive." Various toasts drunk upon the nothing like adequate to the wants of the city. As "a ccasion, were pervaded by the same spirit.—

DRY GOODS.—This branch of trade has not in any previous year, been so heavy as this spring. Our wholesale houses have generally been well supplied with salesmen and clerks, but for the last four weeks they could have employed double their number advantagecould have employed double their number advantage.

"By a Connecticut Whig. Henry Clay—For years he has been and still is the first, last and only choice of Connecticut Whigs; and his name they will hand down to their posterity as synonymous with truth, integrity and every virtue which makes an honest man 'the noblest vertue which makes an honest man 'the noblest vertue which makes an honest man 'the noblest tern job house prices, with only the addition of carriage or double their number advantage.

[If The inconsistency of some men is remarkfuls. The following is an instance. A majority of our most country by the suppose that our friends in the clay and country know that several of our largest job houses have been going upon the plan of selling at Eas tion, from the fact that it has proved itself a most extratoral ordinary medical aid in curing that disease. They adopt ordinary medical aid in curing that disease. They adopt ordinary medical aid in curing that disease. tern job house prices, with only the addition of carriage ordinary medical aid in curing that disease. They adopt

at 24c, a lot of 10 cases solid at 22c; Shellac 131, in csks; can be seen at the agents, and verified to the satisfac

EGGS.—The offerings continue very large, and pack sumes—from the slight cold and cough to the confirme lse.'
"By T. E. Tomlinson. Henry Clay never surwe was, a medical preparation before the public that has been surmer being the ruling rate.

mer being the ruling rate.

FEATHERS—Are very dull. The demand for shipping has entirely subsided. We quote at 23c from wapared by the Committee, are indications not No 1's, large \$15:00, small 12:50; No 2's, large Massa. and Old School monopoly, and prescribe it at once. To chusetts 12:00; No 2's, small Mass. 8:00@8:50; No 3's, do otherwise is, we repeat, incompared to the control of north, 6:75; No 3's, south, 9:00@9:50. The retail sales not dishonest. "12. The Spirit of the unchanged and unchangeable Friends of Henry Clay—We reiter the language of fidelity and defiance:
"Faithful to the faithful, even until death."—
"Faithful to the faithful, even until death."—
"Friday 3:60@3:70; Saturday 3:58@3:70. Mon"The Spirit of the unchanged and unchangeable Friends of Henry Clay—We reiter the language of fidelity and defiance:
"Faithful to the faithful, even until death."—
"This medicine can be had at A. L. SCOVILL'S, the corner of Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnatis, whe innumerable certificates of the most wonderful curses;
"Flour.—Sales Thursday at \$3:65 clear @ 3:75 delivered; Friday 3:60@3:70; Saturday 3:58@3:70. Monrate the language of nuclty and death."—

"Faithful to the faithful, even until death."—

livered; Friday 3:60@3:70; Saturday 3:58@3:70. Monday sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:67. The sales of 70 bris at 3:65@67. 164 at 3:67, 70 and 20 at a sales of 70 bris at 3:67. The sales of 70 bris at 3:67. T

3;70. Tuesday sales of 21 brls from wagon, 60 and 96 just 3.70. Tuesday sales of 21 brls from wagon, 60 and 96 just received the New Easkion from the houses of from Railroad, and 100 from Whitewater, at \$3.63; 70 Leary & Co. and Beebe & Costar, New York, and an It seems, from the Whig papers in New York, and 100 from Whitewater, at \$3.63; 70 Leary & Co. and Beebe & Costar, New York, and and 100 from Whitewater, and 50, 50, and 300 from finishing an elegant assortment of them to-day.

Railroad, at 3:68; 600 from store at 3:70; 500 at 3:71, and ALSO, on hand, a very extensive assortment of all

closes his remarks, of fidelity to the Party in
so until the opening of the canal white a to be on the
leth inst. Of Southern, the sales have been 1,000 bris We say again, nothing but the strong re-organization of the Liberty party in 'New York, street, 5:061, affoat; 300 brls Fredericksburg, \$5. Rey after the disposition of the Convention ques- Flour sells at \$3:25@3:371, 1,000 brls Jersey Corn Meal tion there, and the decided increase of the same for export, brought \$3:121@3:15, and 1,000 bris 3:25." party in Ohio, can prevent the Whig Party from again being saddled with the nomination about 4,000 brls, and the range of prices has been \$4:25,

GLASS .- Sales of 40 boxes 10X19, and 40 do 10X15. at \$3:40. We quote 8X10 on last sales at \$1:871@1:95 GRAIN .- We quote current rates as follows: Wheat 64@65c \$ bushel; Corn 30@35; Oats 23@28; Rye 50@

bags fair at 81c; 20 bags good fair at 81c.

Rice—There is now a very good supply in the market, which is selling regularly at 5c for fair;51@51c for good,

1844. 1845. 1846, (3 mos MALT.—The sales are at 75c p bushel for Rye, and

NAILS .- The following are the regular rates of ap proved quality, viz: 20d and 10d 4@41c \$ 8,8d 41@ 41. 6d 41(051. 5d 5t. 4d 51(05t. 3d 61(07. OILS .- Sales of 10 bris Neats Foot Ofl at 70c; Tan ners 13 to 18c; Lard Oil 60c; Linseed 72 to 75c. Among sales we note 35 brls country Linseed at 73c, and 20

The New York Courier of Saturday last says. "Our | More Proofs in Newark, Ohio.-WC Read the following certificate from one of the most a spectable farmers of Licking county:

which continued unabated through the winter. As The New Orleans Tropic of the 8th asys:—"Some prices have remained about the same as before. The transhave smiled most incredulously. But, the machinery of President-making is not located in the West. Western politicans are reflectors, not radiators. They act as they are acted upon. We shall see.

Shipping lots. Early in November the demand became ing as follows: 300 brls Prime at \$8:90 500 do \$1 \$9:00, 400 do at same; 300 brls Mess bt 10:75 from and sarcely able to belp myself. Having little or not advanced in the first part of December it went up still fur her, and by the middle of that month the governing 872, 10:90, and 11:00 for Mess; \$10:62 1-2601073 for M rate for round lots of good quality was 8c, at which of which description is rather scarce; and 9:00.69:12 1-9 for Mess; \$10:62 1-2601073 for M rate for round lots of good quality was 8c, at which of which description is rather scarce; and 9:00.69:12 1-9 for Mess; \$10:62 1-2601073 for M rate for round lots of good quality was 8c, at which of which description is rather scarce; and 9:00.69:12 1-9 for Mess; \$10:62 1-2601073 for M rate for round lots of good quality was 8c, at which of which description whether, until 1 saw in the Advoprice there were largesales. After the explosion of the Foreign-blown bubble of "gaunt, grim starvation," if began to subside with Flour. In January and February it fell back to 7c, and in March to 6jc, where it has it fell back to 7c, and in March to 6jc, where it has fellowing water and the subside with Flour. In January and February it fell back to 7c, and in March to 6jc, where it has fellowing water and fellowing wate it fell back to 7c, and in March to 6fc, where it has transactions are commed to indice parcers at apopt the since remained stationary. The price now appears following rates—say for Mess 8:75@9:00 per brl, do in relief from my sufferings, although I expected nothing firm, and a very good feeling seems to exist among deal half brls, 4:75@5:00, Prime 6:75@7:00 per brl. Bacon—

In March '46, I commenced using it, and in four firm and a very good feeling seems to exist among deal. since remained stationary. The price now appears firm, and a very good feeling seems to exist among dealers.

Receipts at Cincinnati.

Receipts at Cincinnati. -say for Uncanvassed Hams, 51@6, Canvassed do and freely, and began to mend in every respect. In short, 464; cts per lb. Only the very best quality, however the present. I need not say that I consider the expe

Married, Friday, April the 17th, by the Rev. D. Shepardseb, Mi PHILO N. KNEELAND to Miss CAROLINE H. BARRAGER

The inconsistency of some men is remarkable

work of God."

"By Hon. Joseph L. White. The next President of the second theory—Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden. It yof going east. We can rely upon the words of those who offer to sell on the above terms, and judge from the running of the second their business, that the Indiana, Illinois, who offer to sell on the above terms, and judge from the running of the second their business, that the Indiana, Illinois, who offer to sell on the above terms, and judge from the running of the second their business, that the Indiana, Illinois, who offer to sell on the above terms, and judge from the running of the second the superior efficacy of this so called quack medicine.

The inconsistency is here: If they admit it to be superior in the last stages of Consumption, why do they refuse to prescribe it in the inciplent stages, the forerunner of that fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

ENUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting all upon the second the superior of the running that disease. They adopt in the sale also a least resort, when all their old modes of treatment have failed—thereby acknowledging the superior efficacy of this so called quack medicine.

The inconsistency is here: If they admit it to be superior in the last stages of Consumption, why do they refuse to prescribe it in the inciplent stages, the forerunner of that fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting also the fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting also the fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting also the fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting also the fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting also the fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Whiting also the fell disease, such as Coughs, Colds, &c.?—

BRUGS.—Sales of No 1 Castor Oil at 75c; Verdigris, extra dry at 23c; Ven. Red at 4½ to 6c, in casks.

the corner of Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati, where

L. B. Swan-Respected Friend;
Your favor came duly to hand, accompanied by a drawing and description of an ingenious Mineral Water Apparatus, admirably calculated for the purpose for which it was designed.

I have submitted the whole to several members of our College, as well as to the Editor of the Journal of Pharmacy, and we are all of the opinion that it is a neat, ingenious, and useful apparatus, particularly adapted for towns and cities, to supply a wholesome Carbonated Soda Water, at a much less expense than by means of the complicated forcing nump generally in use.

The neatuess of the drawing, and the completeness of description which you have done us the favor to draw up and forward, have induced the impression on the minds of some to whom they have been shown, that the whole was meant for insertion in the Journal of Pharmacy, or at least that you had no motive for secreey, and would therefore have no objections to any use the Publishing Committee might think proper to make of it. I hope, therefore, it will meet your approbation if you should see an impression and description of the apparatus in the next number of the Journal.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES ELLIS,

Secretary of Philadelphia College of Parmacy.

The Fountains are manufactured in the most perfect and durable manner, and put up for transportation ready for use, with all the necessary directions for their management and the preparation of the Syrups.

Price of the Fountains complete \$60.

Orders should be addressed to

J. D. DOUGHTY, Agent,

No. 7 East 3d st, oppo. the Henrie House, Cin. O.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, About two weeks since I gave one of my child-single teaspoonful of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermi-and it passed thirty-seven worms. I have used erminge in my family for nine years, and it has ne-

the Vermituge in my family for nine years, and it has never yet failed in a single instance.

(Signed)

Robinson Township, Alleghany co., Pa.

This will certify that I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermituge last evening, and took it according to directions: this morning I passed fourteen very large worms, besides a quantity of small ones, which were not counted. I had been sick for a month, but as soon as the Vermituge operated I felt complete relief. I am now thirty-three years of age, and have been troubled with worms from my infancy, have used a great variety of remedies, but never found one at all equal to the Vermituge.

(Signed)

DANIEL McMULLEN.

Liberty street, Pittsburgh, May 23, 1433.

This will certify that I have used B. A. Falnestock's minuge. (Signed) DANIEL McMULLEN. Liberty street, Pittsburgh, May 25, 1843.
This will certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, and think it better than any ther worm medicine I have ever used. (Signed)
Spring Creek, Warren co., Pa., April 16th, 1844.

[17] Be sure to ask for B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, repared at Pittsburgh, Pa., and avoid all others, as one of them have the virtues of the genuine article.

SMITH & NIXON, corner of Eighth and Wanut, are now selling Groceries at the following

prices:
Good dry New Orleans Sugar
Good common Loaf Sugar
Fair
do do
Beat crushed and pulverized
Beat Green Rio Coffee Good do do Fine Old Government Java Good Browned Rio Good Browned Rio Very choice do Good Y. Hyson Tea Fine do do Extra fine do do The finest Imperial and sold at \$1.52 Choice new Rice Good Cooking Raisins Best Box do Best Box do
Do New Orleans Mo

ners 13 to 18c; Lard 04 600 60c; Linseed 72 to 75c. Among the sales we note 35 bris country Linseed at 73c, and 20 bris city Lard at 600602/c, \$1 for the bris in each in stance.

PROVISIONS.—The following sales show continued the sales as sag 11 is, Entirely Vegetable.—These highly approved Pills are compounded under the immediate 34 to 4c.

BAKKS.—Last sales of Pots at 3½c; Pearls are in demand at 3½ to 4c.

BAKKS.—Last sales of Chestnut Oak at \$5.75, 5.87½, and 6:00 \$\phi\$ cord.

BEANS—Are plenty and somewhat dull. Prices remain about the same without any sale of importance to note.

BERSWAX.—We have noticed sales to considerable extent out of store at 26c \$\phi\$ h. It readily commands by 600 \$\phi\$ coround; 40,000 bls do Sides at 4.25; 40,000 lbs do not store at 26c \$\phi\$ h. It readily commands by 6000 \$\phi\$ cound at 3:00, 4:00 and 5:00.

BROOMS—Are uncommonly dull of sale, and the

which imperceptibly fastens upon your system the threads of destruction, and hastens you to the grave.-

'45 I began to get much worse; great soreness through my whole chest, difficulty of breathing, severe and constant cough, followed in a short time by a copious expectoration of matter, rapid emaciation, &c. These sympo much prostrated as to be mostly confined to my when properly applied.

Oom, and scarcely able to help myself. Having little Itseffects on Grey, Red and Sandy Hair may be see confidence in the ability of Physicians to relieve or cure at the store of the Agents.

To prevent imposition and fraud, each direction will found myself entirely cured and have remained so unti

The above is the testimony from Mr. W. Blizzard our township, and who is personally known to many f our citizens.—Constitutionalist.

DR. DUNCAN'S Office is at 150 Sycamore street few doors below Fifth st., Cincinnati, where his valuable medicine can always be obtained. Price \$1 per

diseases of long standing, should call at his office and have their cases examined, and if within the power of

LUMBER VARD,—PHILLIP HINKLE'S
Flooring Mill, Sash, Door and Blind Factory, corner Fourth and Smith streets, Cincinnation
The subscriber has rected a large and commodious building with machinery for manufacturing all kinds of

out the use of nails. The small space occupied by these cottages when in parts, render then easy of transportation either by land or water. Residents in the Soutl or West, farmers, mechanics and merchants will de well to call and examine his prices.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment Turning Lathes, and is prepared to execute all kinds of turning at short notice.

Also—Lumber of all descriptions including white and specific with the second process of the second process of the second process.

ellow Pine, and Cedar Boards and Plank, for sale !
y PHILLIP HINKLE,
ap 90 dlw3tw Corner Fourth and Smith st



he crop of 1845.
A liberar discount made to dealers.
E. B. HINMAN, Druggist,
Corner Main and Lower Market sts., Cincinnati
feb 6 1 awd-w3m

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE. CHEEVER & PARKER, No. 35 Pearl Street,

No. 35 Pearl Street,
Opposite the Pearl Street House, Cincinnati,
Would invite the attention of dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., to the following New and Seasonable Goods, in their line, which will be offered at the lowest prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS,
Of the best manufacture in every variety of color and shade; extra, superfine, medium and low priced.
DOEKKIN.
Extra 6-4 German Black—Superfine, Medium and low DOESKIN.

Extra 6-4 German Black—Superfine, Medium and low priced, Black and Fancy, the newest and best styles.

CASSIMERES.
Blacks, Blues, Mixtures, Slates, Lavenders and Fancy of the best make.

SATINETTS.

SATINETTS.

Black, Blue, French, Oxford and Cadet Mixed, Ribbed, Striped and Plaids, newest etyles.

TWEEDS. 3-4 and 6-4 Brown, Olive, Gold and other also, low priced Cotton Warp, Extra Silk odingtons. VESTINGS. Black Satin, Figured d

SERGES. Extra Wide and Super



WORMS KILL THOUSANDS!!!-Peoat the breast to old age, are all liable to be afflicted with vorms. Many a person has suffered his whole life from ands have gone down to premature graves from Maras Vitus' Dance, Locked Jaw, Apoplexy. Mania, Dropsy in the Head, Palsy, Consumption, Pleurisy, Dysenter Convulsions, and many other supposed apparent disc ses: and many have suffered for years and years, and ored them to health. Every observant mother canno

but see and admit the truth; but still many physicians shut their eyes to that all important cause of disease.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips, with flushed checks, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation of the stom sch, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, the eyes dull and heavy, with a dark circle under them, tingling sensation in the ears, palpitation of the heart, hesitancy in the speech, craving for dirt, chalk, ashes, or other unnatural diet, irritable temper, numbness of the limbs, dislike for music, particularly the organ, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverually the organ, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverually admits the construction of the heart, hesitancy in the speech, craving for dirt, chalk, ashes, or other unnatural diet, irritable temper, numbness of the limbs, dislike for music, particularly the organ, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverually the organ, sometimes a troublesome co but see and admit the truth; but still many physicis shut their eyes to that all-important cause of disease. ularly the organ, sometimes a troublesome cough, feve ishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowels, for time, nauses, sqeamishness, voracious appetite, lean ness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pain

Dr. Sherman's "Worm Lozenges" Have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be i fallille, in fact the only certain Worm Destroying Med the benefit derived from the administration of medic to them in this form is great beyond conception. Th have never been known to fail.

on had been helpless for two years; he was unable to hite an intant. Six disceres projection and the hite and the hite and the hite and patience without any relief. Electricity and Galvanism had been resorted to with no better success. In fact, she said every thing had been done that she could think or hear of, and she looked to death alone to relieve him from his sufferings. doses brought away over 1,300 worms; and in 2 wee

at Toronto, L. C. "The cases of cure by the Worm Lozenges are so no nan who resides in Yonge street, in this city; and what s pleasing to state, they have been no less successful in housands of other cases. "Your Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges are so won-

defully effectual in gradicating the diseases for which they are recommended, that the public say, you must compound your medicine from some infallible materials, entirely unknown to all others." Price 25 cts per box: Five boxes for \$1.

G. F. THOMAS & CO.,

A FARM FOR SALE, Containing 100 acres, A or less if it would suit the purchaser better, is si uated on the Ohio River, 10 miles above Cincinnati, an 2 b-low the town of New Richmond. A good Fram Periow the town or new minimum.

House, containing 6 rooms, with porches in front and rear, healthfully and pleasantly situated on the river hill, good stabling, cattle sheds and other outbuildings, an orchard, and some of the ground would be excellent r Vineyards. Terms—one fourth do 1.4. 1, 2 and 3 years with interest.

Require of C. DONALDSON & CO., 24 Main st, or the T. DONALDSON.

subscriber on the premises.

ap 16 3m·w 2awd-3m PHALON'S MAGIC HAIR DYE, -A new and invaluable discovery, being a liquid dye which instantaneously changes the color or the hair or whiskers to a beautiful brown or black, without inju This invaluable Dye is entirely free from the nume

bear the signature of the Inventor, E. PHALON, 214 147 Main st, bet ween Third and Fourth, Sole Agents for Cincina

THE COLUMBUS INSUITANCE COM-PANY,—(FIRE AND MARINE.)—Capital \$300,000; \$140,000 paid in. DIRECTORS.

Joel Buttles,
Moses Jewett,
Demas Adams,
Justin Morrison,
Horatio G. Phillips,
Franklin Drake,
Thomas Moodle.
WILLIAM MINER, President.
WILLIAM MINER, President.

WILLIAM MINER, President.

WILLIAM MINER, President.

WILLIAM MINER, President.

Thomas Moodie.

WILLIAM MINER, President.

A. S. Chew, Secretary.

As Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am prepared to take Risks against loss by Fire, upon buildings and other property. Also, Marine Risks upon the Western Waters, and by Canal or Sea, to and from the Eastern Cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamboats, Engines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the following scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have expired without loss to the Company, viz;

SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

On all Single Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department,

On Gross Annual Premiums from \$500 to
\$2,000,

On Gross Annual Premiums amounting to \$2,000 and upwards,

All persons insured to this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever.

The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All losses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city.

JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent C. Inc Co,

Office on Front st., 2d door cast of Main, jen 21 Jydew Cincinnati, O.

CAPT. WRIGHT'S AFFIDAVIT,-Isaac Wright, of the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that nis daughter, for the space of 7 years was a most pitia the entire head; that himself and wife, after consulting this city and Cincinnati, and finding no relief, but an increased malignity of the disease, gave up in despair o might see fit to remove her from the scene of her suffer ng; that in January, 1842, they, by chance heard of Daley's Magic Pain Extractor, purchased and applied it, that for burns, sores, inflammations and all eruptions of the skin, he knows the genuine Dalley's Extractor to

e unequalled, and earnestly recommends it to all. Feb. 21, 1846.
Dalley's Extractor, which never fails to cure burn &c .- also cures the worst piles, broken breasts, felor

Sold wholesale and retail, at Dalley's Magical Pair Extractor Depot, No. 3 West Fourth street, near Main, Cincinnati. JAS. GALE HUBBELL,



VEW CLOCK, WATCH AND JEW.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.



This remarkable discovery has received the univers approbation of the medical profession of Europe, whave pronounced it among the most important of moern scientific inventions.

The ONLY PLACE in Cincinnai, when the profession of the Music Stores.

Pamphlets to be obtained at the Depot, gratis.

Jan 6

WASHINGTON IRON FOUNDERY.

J. BEVAN & CO., Proprietors of the Washingington Iron Foundery, corner of Vine and Centre sts.,
Cincinnati, would inform their friends and the public
generally, that they are prepared to furnish Grist and Saw
Mill Castings, Carding and Cotton Machine do.; Gear
ing for horse powers. Peacock's, Sloop, and other most
approved Plough Castings; Lard Plates and Kettlee,
Cistern Tops, Vault Grates, Attle Ornaments, Fan Mill
Irons, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons,
Grate Bars, &c., with every other variety of Castings,
usually called for in their line.

Having associated with them James Todd for the purpose of carrying on the Finishing Business' under the
name of BEVAN, TODID & CO.
and having purchased the Engine Shop and Fixtures of
Messrs. James Wilson & Co., corner of Seventh and
Smith sts., we are prepared to furnish Cotton, Hay, Lard,
Tobacco, Cider, and Fuller's Press Screws; Engines for
Saw Mills, and other purposes; Straub's Patent Portable
Corn and Flouring Mills, with other Mill Works generally; also, Straub's Patent Threshing Machines and
Horse Powers, made and repaired. Also, Corn Shellers
and Corn Crushers, of the most approved patterns, with
any other kinds of Machinery built to order, that might
be called for in our line.

All of which we will warrant as to materials and

All of which we will warrant as to materials and yorkmanship, equal to any done in the city. feb 20-daw-ly feb 20 daw ly

GARDNER, MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE OIL CLOTH, Northern Row, (Corpoation Line,) between Main and Sycamore streets. Cininnati. Elastic Furniture Oil Cloth, a very su

TIZENS' PORTABLE BOAT LINE, for the Trans
portation of Merchandise to and from Pittsburgi
o Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston.
CRAIG, BELLIAS & Co., Agents, Philadelphia.
FULEORD & MILLER, do,
Baltimore, Md.
A.M. WALLINGFORD, do,
SPRIGMAN & SON, do,
Cinclinati.

WH. H. MOORE, Cincinnati. MARK II. NEWRAN, G. AVIN
M. H. MOORE & CO., Publishers
and Dealers in
MISCELLANGUS, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL,
CLASSICAL, AND SCHOOL BOOKS, AND
STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY.

AND STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY.

With every facility for obtaining their stock on the est possible terms, they are enabled to sell Wholesal r Retail at New York prices, adding, in some case; transportation.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Public attention is invited to our assortment of stand ard works of various kinds, including History, Biogriphy, Travels, Poetry and Fiction, to which addition are received every kew days, of most that is new any valuable, issued from the American press.

The Special attention of Clergymen, Theological Students, and purchasers of Religious Books, is requested to our assortment of works on Biblical Criticism, Ecclesiastical History, and in Theological and Religious Literature, for sale at the lowest prices. clesiastical History, and in Theological and Religious Literature, for sale at the lowest prices.

SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Country Merchants, Schools and Colleges, supplied on the most favorable terms, with School and Classical Books, (our assortment in this department is very large,) and with every variety of Stationery—Letter and Cap Writing Paper, Blank Books, Steel Pens, Quills, Ink, Inkstands, Slates, &c. WM. H. MOORE & CO., 110 Main street, Gazette Building, between Third and

110 Main street, Gazette Building, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati.

ap 10 d&w SMITH & NIXON, Corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.—To Farmers—Groce nut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.—To Farmers—Groce-iles at reduced prices for Cash. We are now selling Groceries at lower prices for Cash than they can be pur-chased for in the city; below will be found a list of some

issed for in the cuty; below will be controlled for in the cuty; our retail prices:
Good Young Hyson Tea per lb 45c;
Fine do do do 60c;
Fine and Extra Fine Imperial and Gunpowder 75 and Fine and Extra Fine Imperial and Gunpowder 75 and \$1;
Best Black 60e;
Good Rio Coffee \$1;
Very superior Green and Golden Rio 9c;
Very good Brown Sugar \$1c;
Good Loaf
Go 10c;
Best new Rice and Gooking Raisins \$1c;
Best Rummer Candles8c;
Hard Yellow Soap 4c;
Black Pepper 191c;
Black Pepper 191c;
Siarctus; Indigo; Madder; Cotton Yarn; Carpet Shair; Cordage; Buckets; Wooden Ware; Nails, Cocoa ind Chocolate; and a variety of other Groceries, for sale own in proportion.
Try us once and you will come again, as Cash, low virces and fair dealing is our plan.



TASENSIBLE PERSPIRATION _T ley's Magic Pain Extractor, purchased and applied it, and to their utter astonishment and joy, two and a half boxes completely cured the loathsome malady in four weeks, and restored to them a child whom they had given up as lost. Deponent further says that this cure, which the Medical Faculties pronounced impossible, was affected by Dalley's Pain Extractor, not Conneil's; that he or his family never heard of Conneil's until 1845, that for burns, sores, inflammations and all cruptions of the skin, he knows the genuine Dalley's Extractor to be uncounled, and carrestly recommends it to all. bins 103.: rugs we see, an that is necessary when should be appeared to the leves itself from all impority instantiz. Its owners and it relieves itself from all impority instantiz. Its owners and without one particle on heat and vitality are sufficient, without one puricle on the surface thousand the pores upon the surface thus we see the folly of taking so much internal reme thus we see the foily of taking so much internal rendies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, stra.ms, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homepathist deals out infinitissimals, the Aliopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, with

pills,
To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible
Parentration we will state that the learned Ir. Lewen

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Int. Lewenhock, ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the atomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we exactate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

It is a REMEDY that sweeps off the whole cata-ogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire ogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entireuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so man

titis a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and DEATH knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healthg, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case hast if alied to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest crudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one miety of way, and there has been but one voice—on nited, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Oin ent is GOOD."

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness a care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 16 CONSUMPTION.

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of Esquars standing, and who had it regularly every week, as that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Acte are helped with like success COLD FEET.

Consumption Liver Complaint Pains in the Chest of COLD FEET.

Consumption, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Chest o
de, Falling off of the Hair, one or the other, alway
companies Cold Feet. It is a sure sign of disease in

The Salve will cure every case.

In SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE
THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE
BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as
ASTHAMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS,
CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE
there is probably no medicine now known so goodyand as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN,
GROSS SURPACE.

Its first action is to expel all bumor. It will not
to cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that
may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out
to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing
but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to
soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and
delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parmets knew how fatal most medicines were to

worms.

TOILET.

Although I have said little about it as a hair

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

ARECUMATISM. RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflammatio swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the being locked up, so that the beat and perspiration.

disease and sickness is known—just so long will this conditionent be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will case, and not lill then.

JAMES MOLISTER & CO., Sole proprietors of the above Medicine. Price 25 cts. Sole proprietors of the above Med and 50 cents.

CAUTION Heating Ointment has been ve given this Caution to the with a rex upon averay label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of \$500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

To be had at ELY & CAMPBELL, Lower Market, between Main and Sycamore; Also of G. F. THOMAS GARDNER & CO., Manufacturers of SUPERIOR BUTT HINGES Of all kinds, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, Mould Boards, &c., &c.

willing to contract for the delivery of several hun-dred barrels of No. 1 Improved Lard Oil at stated peri-ods during the ensuing six months.

THOMAS EMERY,
Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore and Eighth streets.

WM. L. HUNTER & CO., Manufac-turers of Plows, With Wrought and Cast Iron Mould Boards, &c., Northern Row, (Corpo-ration Line,) between Main and Sycamore streets, Cin-cinnati.

Cast Iron Mould Boards, &c., Northern Row. (Conparation Line,) between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.

OTICE.—Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, O.—Elizabeth Smith vs. Jabes D. Smith. In Chancery, for Divorce.

Be it remembered, that on the 10th day of March, 1846, the above complainant filed her bill in this Court, against the above named defendant, the object and prayer of which bill is that she may be divorced from him, the said Jabes D. Smith, and assigning therein for cause of divorce, wilful absence for more than three years, gross neglect of duty, and habitual drunkenness and adultery. Now, in pursuance of the order of said Gourt, notice is hereby given of the pendency of said suit, and the said Jabez D. Smith, he being a non-resident, is hereby notified, that unless he be and appear, on the 18th day of May, 1846, and plead, answer, or demurt to said bill according to law, he will be in default, and same will be heard in his absence and a decree be had thereon accordingly.

E. C. ROLL, C. C. C. P. H. C. O., And the above named Jabez D. Smith will take notice that the said Elizabeth Smith, on Friday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., at the office of David C. Smith, Esq., in the town of Schenectady, in the State of New York, will take the depositions be font taken on the day that had a sid depositions be font taken on that day, the taking of the same will be continued from day to day until all shall have been taken.

GAINES & BOYLE, Sol'rs for Com. ap 10 law3w

**TKW Leather and Finding Store, No 200 Main et next.

FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S FINK BINE A KIRRAN'S

West side, second door below the Gait House.—

K west side, second door below the Gait House.—

K have, in connection with their Boot and Shee Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on and, a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skisas, Kid Morocco pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pega, Lasta, Boot Frees, Cramping Boards, Shee Thread, Binding Thread, Linen, Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be

oct 4 1yw R. G. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER AND STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, BEADY MADE LINEN, OILED SILK, &C.,

Nos. 92 and 84 Pearl street, New York,
Adjoining and communicating with Pearl St, House,
As the subscriber is known to many of the readers of the Philanthropist, he avails himself of this medium to inform them of his locality and business. An experience of seven years in manufacturing and dealing in most of the articles above named, enables him to get them up in the most approved and economical manner—to self them at the lowest market prices.

A large and seasonable assortment will be kept on hand, which Country Merchants, particularly those who buy for cash, or on short credit, are respectfully invited to examine before committing themselves elsewhere.



rior Lamps being in the market, and are palmed upon those unacquainted with the article, as the Cornelius Lamp, we hereby caution all purchasers to observe that no Lamp is genuine unless it has the name of Corlius & Co's. Patent, stamped upon it. The [Genuine Lamps are take had of us. as we keen

hock, ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we cat and drink eight pounds per day, we exactact five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a audden transition from heat to cold, the porest are stopped, the perspiration cases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Ninetenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, Court of Common Pleas. Robert Carter vs. Jane Whit tess they appear, and plead, answer, or demur to the said Court, the said Robert Carter will apply to the said Court, at the next term of the said court, at the next term thereof, after the expiration the said sixty days to take the matters of the Bill as consequently and to decree thereon accordingly. Dated, a constraint Hemitton Courte Othe March 19 1866

ap 7 ly 160 Main st, between Fourth and Fifth.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS -A large supply of COMMON SUBSIDION AND Painted Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, Plates, Twiffers and Mumns, Edged Dishes and Pluped and Common White Howels and Pitchers priced Printed Plates, Twiffers and Mumns, &c.



THE CREAT REMEDY APPROVED BY THE FACULTY.

SED for more than 2000 years by the inhabitants of China, and now first introduced into the Unite The great Specific for Coughs, Asth-ma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs. Prepared entirely from the roots of the Ginseng, and searcated to contain no preparation of Antimony, Mor-cury or Opium. Its controlling power over these diseases can be at-Its controlling power over these diseases can be tested by hundreds in the city, who are ready to tee that it has raised them from the brink of the green, ter they and their friends had long ceased to hope The case of Mr. Myers, who may be seen at the Y Foundry on Vine street, is but one for dozens to whom can refer, but a detail of whose cases would occup newspaper themselves. Three weeks since Mr. My looked upon himself as a hopelessity incurable consustive, worn down with constant cough—emaciated—billtated—unable to work—he is now, after the use but three bottles,

Restored to his family and to Society by the healing.

Restored to his family and to Society by the healing virtues of the Panaces. This case has excited much remarkoth in the profession and out of doors, as he had been long prenounced incurable. It is however but one of many such.

long prenounced incurable. It is nowever but one of many such.

An agent writes—"Your medicine is doing wonders in our neighborhood. Short a time as we have had it, four of my neighbors, whose certificates I send you, date their LIFE's aLVATION TO IT.
"Send me a fresh supply. It is fast driving the old remedies. The low price at which you have put it,

Only 50 cents per Bottle'
ts a consideration these hard times."
The action of the Ginseng Panacea differs from that of any other preparation ever before offered for the same class of diseases. Instead of quieting the bronchial irritation by their saporic properties, and thus rendering the lungs insensible to the irritation of the disease, which is but hastening the puttert to the tomb, it ree lungs insension to the translation of the hinch is but hastening the patient to the to ones the cause of the irritation, by its specia the lungs, and restores the sufferer to heath HAVE YOU A COUGH? Recollect, a cou Are you dragging out a living death with that worst

BRONCHITIS.

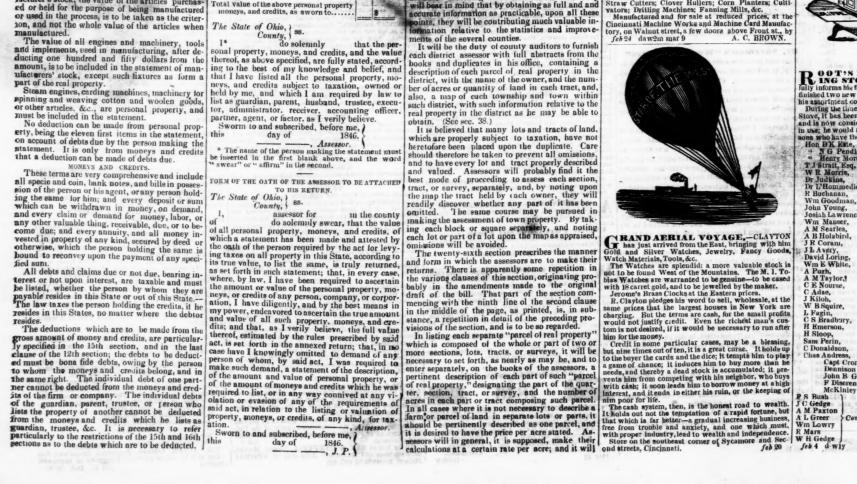
If Avoid the opiate nostrems. Your case cannot be worse than dozens who have been Curen—Prince and the worse than dozens are the have been curen—Prince and the transfer of the september of dozens says to you, there is more than keps.

Try the Ginseng. The price at which we put it prace it within the reach of all. We have the pleasure to retrothe following persons, who have experienced its

since fine the System De management are presented by a second of the sec











CALES,—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others to their extensive and superior assortment of SCALES, having been at the expense of getting up an entire new set of patterns for Dormant and Portable.

Platform SCALES,
which is an important improvement, weighing from 600 to 5000 pounds, adapted to suit every kind of business, among which are the large and superior Scales, got up expressly for the Pork business. Also, a new Flour Scale for Mills, all of which they warrant to be equal in not superior to any made in the United States.

A great variety of Druggists' Counter Scales, Weights, and other articles in their line, constantly on hand and made to order.

Repairing done with care and promptness. Shop north side?th, three doors west of Main st. feb 13 dewnly MEDARIS, COLVILLE & CO.

"URBAN'S SALAJANDER SAFES,"

HE subscriber respectfully refers the public to the following testimonials as to the gnality of the "fire" o

"URBAN'S SALAMAN DER SAFES,"

THE subscriber respectfully refers the public to the following testimonials as to the quality of the "fire proof" safe manufactured by him, believing it to be superior to anything made in the West.

We, the subscribers, having witnessed the trial by fire of the Salamander Safe, manufactured by Charles Urban of this city, by the burning of twenty-seven cords of wood over and around it, from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the svening, certify, that upon opening it, we found the books, papers and bank notes contained in it, uninjured by fire, and the printing and writing as legible and perfect as before put in; and we take pleasure in recommending the article, as we believe it will effectually answer the purpose for which it is intended.

Kellogy & Kennett. Geo H Bates & Co.

ntended
Kellog & Kennett,
Springer & Whiteman,
William Manser,
Daniel F Meader,
Hosea & Frazer,
Logan & Hill,
A P Holden & Co,
G & J H Shoenberger.
In assortment al ways kept on hand and any size ar G & J H Shoenberger.

An assortment always kept on hand and any size and shape made to order at the shortest notice. And the Safe spoken of as having been tried by fire, can also be seen by applying to

W. & R. P. RESO,

june 27 d-wiy

No. 25 and 27 Main street. SAFES! SAFES!!—Call and see them at the corner of Fifth and Race streets and buy one of our Safes, and we will ensure you that the flies nor the roaches, neither will the mice, trouble your eatables.

june 4 d-w LOCKWOOD & BOROFF.



	the above Stove, which man
his assortment complete.	
During the time he has	been manufacturing the Eclip
Stove, it has been steadi	ly increasing in popular favo
and is now considered th	e most perfect Cooking Rio
in use; he would respect!	ully refer to the following pe
sons who have them in o	peration:
Hon DK Ente.	Rev John F Wright,
" N G Pendleton,	" Prof Stowe,
" Henry Morse,	" Allen,
T J Strait, Esq.	" James Challen,
W R Morris.	" John A. Gurley,
Dr Judkins,	Moses Coffin,
Dr L'Hommedieu.	John W Owens,
R Buchanan,	Chas Richards,
Wm Goodman.	R Andrew,
John Young,	Joseph Scott,
Josiah Lawrence,	W G Neilson,
Wm Manser,	M F Champlin,
A M Searles,	Geo H Shotwell,
A B Holabird,	K C L'Hommedieu,
JR Coram,	M Dodsworth.
J L Avery,	R McGregor,
David Loring,	Lewis Hunt.
Wm E White,	J P Broadwell.
A Pugh,	W W Cooper.
A M Taylor,	Calvin Carpenter.
C E Nourse,	Justus Wright,
C Adae.	Jas Langstaff
J Kiloh,	Jno Paff
W B Squire,	H Lewis
L Fagin,	Thos Emery
C S Bradbury.	D Hull,
H Emerson,	N L Hazen;
H Sloop,	C Allen,
Sam Perin.	R Hosea, Jr,
C Donaldson,	G T Williamson
	DC Champlin,
Capt Cromwell,	Broadway Hotel.
Dennison & Son.	Dennison House.
John B Ganter, 1	Broadway Exchange.
F Diserens, Wm	Tell Exchange.
McKinley & Ada	ms, Columbus Hotel.
P S Bush	Gen Jas Taylor)
C Gedge	Chas W Todd
4 M D to	

Le SHELDON, City and Country
Land Broker—Has removed his Office to
West Fifth street, five doors from the corner of Main,
where he will attend to the purchase and sale of Real
Estate, and personal property of every description, in
the city and country—negotiate loans, buy and self
Mortgages, discount Notes, &c., &c. He will also attend to the writing of Deeds, Agreements, Bonds and
Mortgages—and all other descriptions of conveyancing
st short notice.

**March Hotel, —C. BRADLEY, & C.
B

CINCINNATI WHITE LEAD MANUPACTORY, Court Street, East of Broadtion, and the undersigned are prepared to fill early
Spring orders, for any sized package from 25 lbs to 500
lbs of Pluc or No. 1 White Lead. Our White Léad, branded Pure, we warrant in all cases to be such, and of superior quality.

THE BERT C. HIBBEN, ATTORNEY
AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. WILMINGTON.
Children on, Ohio, Will promptly attend to the collection of and claims entrusted to his care in the countries of Fayette, Highland, Chrison, Green and Warren.

REFER TO
Gov. Jas. Whiteomb.
Hon. I same Blackford,

REFER TO
LEAD TO THE BERT OF f superior quality. feb 25 3md-w



others in the construction of the Upper or Runner tone, which is composed of French Burr Blocks, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, which forms the back and top of the Stone, with a Cast Iron Eye, or Bush, that of greater external diameter at the bottom than at the 2, which is secured to the back by four bolts, so that try block is in the form of a dovetail, which gives agree the security of the Stone, than any other strength to a Stone, than any other security of the security o H. BURROWS' PATENT PLANTA-TION CORN MILL,—This Mill differs from

high, that makes it top-heavy.

This Mill is a square frame, made of wood or cast iton, in the form of a husk, with Bridge-tree, Spindle, Balance, Rine, Driver and Regulating Screw, and grinds upon the same principle as a large mill, differing only in the Runner Stone; this being of great weight, enables it to grind, nearer the center, a greater quantity of grain with less power than any other Mill now in use. This Mill is portable, and may be attached to Steam, Water, Horse, or Hand Power.

Also—All sizes of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured on the same principle.

BETURNS his grateful banks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage bestowed upon in, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by endeavoring to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Asso—All sizes of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured on the same principle.

Also—Bolling Cloths, Mill Irons and Plasterparis.

Joseph H. Burrows, of Clachman, is the inventor, for which he obtained Letters Patent in 1842. For all infingements, the purchaser will be held responsible for the right of using.

These Mills do not require a milwright to set them up, and all that is necessary to put them in operation is to attach a band to the pulley on the Spindle, with a drum sufficiently large to run the 24 inch Mill 240 revolutions per minute, attached to Gin, Steam, or Water Power. By the steady application of two-horse power, the Mill will grind 6 or 8 bushels per hour, of good meet; and will grind Wheat as well as Gorn. The 20 inch Mill, if put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels

on the Driver: that is, the way they are trammed to run. All orders directed to jan 24-daw-6m West Front st, Cincinnati, O JOCKS PATENT COOKSING STOVES, and feel confide "hat they can supply persons wishing to huy Cooking St. ves, at Wholesade or Retail, with the most perfect "title in the Western country. It possesses all the 26-721, ages of any other Stovenow in use, with at least one-in," a more oven, which is heated with perfect uniformity, he every wart. There are flues in the oven so constructed, as the Carty off the steam arising from the cooking of various kinds of Meats, into the pipe, thereby preventing the mixture of flavors. Thee conomy, convenience, and or patch, in all the operations of Cooking, render this Knove decidedly the most preferable to any other ovar "flered to the public."

1. The peration of this Stove, we respectfully refer to the owing persons having it in use:

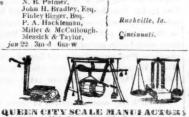
C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Diserens, — Smith, Morris Cromeline, B Sterret, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelott, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donogh, Dr Rilves, Charles Fisher, Win Cul bertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Kraus, C Openheimer, S McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, Alphomor Taft, John T Brooke, Nelson Norris, Dave Gwynne, Edgar M Gregory, Chas E Morse, John Sharp, A Cutter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Maderia, W T Jones, M F Me-Clure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lupton, Wm Woods, R McMore, I J D Carpenter, Miss Barts, — Decamp, John Kugler, — Cullum, Mr Cook, C D Coffin, Samuel R Hamilton, Cha W Cady, Dr A Curtis, — Jones, Wm Goldsmith, John Jameison, Jas Pullan, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conshan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr Whiteside, Geu John Snaph,





The content of the co

Rushville, Ia.



Main Street, near the River.

HE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friend
and the public in general, that he has on hand o
his own manufacture, all kinds of Weighing Instrument

of Nov. 1845.

J. W. Applegate, Sec'y,
ALSO—Constantly on hand a general assortment o
TIN WARE, which I will sell at wholesale or retail
'ow for cash. Constantly on hand a splendid assort
ment of Tea Chests for Grocers.

nov 26 d&wly WILLIAM HUDDART





ment of Cabinet Furniture, of superior mediate use within prescribed limits, and at a price clausism. Consisting in part of Bureaus, Sideboards, bressing Bureaus, Book Cases, Secretaries, Center Tables, Sofas and Bedsteads of various patterns, Card and Writing Tables, Wash and Work Stands of different Kinds,

Also—Sociables, Serpentine Sofas, do. Center Tables, Sewing Chairs, Wardrobes, Dress Bureaus, Machon and Charles, Plain French, Three-quarters French.

Half French and Rocking Chairs, etc. etc.

B. B. Ordered Work done in the best manner sep 10-dawly

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!

CHAPIN & Co. have opened an extensive Hoot and Shoc Store on the corner of Sixth an

Richard Page. Stephen Wilder, Jonathan Stabler, Sam Ewat (Ky), J P Chamberlain, Daniel Carcy, J D & S Basser. Main st. House:
H F Clark, Howard House: J L Sasser, Main st. House:
Miss Hanner, Marshall House.
No 20 1y d-w]

No 14 Columbia street, bet. Main & Sycamore.

FIRE BRICK HE subscriber will continue to keep Fire which he will sell low for cash.

W. E. CHILDS. Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.

W. E. UDILDS,
Sign of the Gilt Stove, Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.

Walnut.

C. DONALDSON & CO.,

MPORTERS and Dealers in HARDWARE and CUT.

LERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE and SADDLERY in all their varieties. No. 24 Main street, Cincinnati.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment, complising most of the articles usually kept in their line and it is their intention to keep their stock at all times amply replemished.

They are selling at very moderate advances only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feel confident that the quality of their goods, and their prices will be found to be such, as to induce hose who call once, to come again ang 28 11 C. DONALDSON & CO.



R. BLACK,
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER
NO. 103 Main Street, Cincinnati.
The NDERS his thanks to his friends and custome
for the liberal patronage bestowed upon hin; a
would inform them and the public that he has fitted
agest should the lab.

Office, Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets. Real Estate of every description bought, sold or exchanged. Particular attention given to the Agency and Commission business. Young men in want of situations will find this establishment a first rate channel for getting into business. Situations provided at short notice for Clerks, Book-keepers, Teachers, &c.

Merchants and Storekeepers requiring such will please to leave their orders. Persons with large or small amounts of capital will find that this office possesses superior facilities for ensuring safe and profitable investments of money. Several good opportunities

of the Millers and Distillers, and dealers in Corn-oughout the West, is respectfully solicited to an im-tent improvement, lately anade and patented by a ci-gun of New York and decimals. Separator.
This Machine recommends itself to public patronagement the following considerations:

attached to any horse or other power; and being exceedingly compact, occupying but little space, and weighing only between three and four hundred pounds, it can be easily renoved from one place to another, without the least denger of receiving any injury therefrom. The amount of power required being equal to one horse. But all other detail is omitted, for the reason, that the peculiar novelty of operation, and the unsurpossed advantages of the Machine can be duly appreciated only by actual trial and ocular demonstration.

The undersigned would, therefore, inform the public, that having been appointed nat having been appointed Sole Agent of the Patentee, of spots of the exclusive right of making, vending and sing the above machine in all the Western States and erritories, he is now prepared to furnish the same for muediate use within prescribed limits, and at a price lich cannot fell to be satisfactory to the purchaser.—

We have seen the said Machine in operation at R. M





